11/17/86

S7355-1A

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

September 1986 Published October 1986

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PART-TIME WORKERS ARE A DIVERSE GROUP

Although they do not spend the typical 40 hours per week on their jobs, part-time workers are an important segment of the South Dakota labor force. Approximately 92,000 people in the state worked part-time in 1985. This was 28 percent of all employed South Dakotans in 1985.

Part-time workers are defined as those who work one to 34 hours per week. However, beyond that common factor, part-time workers differ greatly, especially in their reasons for being employed only part-time.

In 1985, there were 55,000 South Dakotans who worked part-time by choice. These workers include people such as students, homemakers who work only part-time so that they can care for their children and semi-retired people who still want to work.

This means that 60 percent of all part-time South Dakota workers in 1985 did so by choice. Nationally, 13.5 million of the 24.7 million part-time workers, or 55 percent, did so by choice.

However, this part-time employment figure of 55,000 in South Dakota is not all-inclusive. Those who worked part-time, but not by choice, must also be considered.

Approximately 19,000 South Dakotans worked only part-time in 1985 due to economic reasons. These people wanted to work full-time, but had to accept part-time employment for economic reasons, or because only part-time employment was available.

Conditions which were directly related to economic conditions and forced some people into part-time employment include decreasing product or service demand and consequential slack work periods, material shortages or the beginning or ending of a certain project (such as in the construction industry).

The diverse employment needs of some unique businesses offer part-time employment to those seeking full-time work, also contributing to the number of employees who are part-time for economic reasons. Some employers need additional, part-time workers in high demand periods, such as retail stores during the Christmas holiday season. Other employers have hired part-time workers in order to extend their business hours in response to customers' needs, such as food stores, hair salons and health service establishments.

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The remaining 18,000 people who worked part-time in South Dakota in 1985 also did so not by choice, but for reasons other than economic. This involves people who usually work full-time but worked only part-time because of unpaid time off for holidays, vacations, illness or work stoppages or because bad weather interrupted their work schedule.

A PROFILE OF PART-TIME WORKERS

Among the 92,000 part-time workers in South Dakota in 1985, females and young people were especially prominent. Female workers, numbering 60,000, made up 65 percent of all part-time workers. There were 32,000 male part-time workers. This closely follows the national pattern, where women make up two-thirds of all part-time workers.

Approximately 41 percent of all South Dakota women who were employed in 1985 worked part-time, while only 18 percent of all employed men worked part-time. This difference reflects the fact that more women than men seek jobs with flexible schedules to accommodate household and childrearing responsibilities.

Approximately 17,000 of the 92,000 part-time workers were age 16-19. This age group, although only eight percent of the entire workforce, constituted 18 percent of all part-time workers. Many of these younger part-time workers are high school and college students.

The number of South Dakota's part-time workers has risen by 4,000 since 1980, just as the number of all employed persons in the state has increased. However, the number of part-time workers in proportion to all employed persons remained stable. Part-time workers made up 27 percent of all employed persons in 1980 and 28 percent in 1985. Also remaining stable was the percentage of part-time by choice workers. Of the 88,000 part-time workers in 1980, approximately 54,000 or 61 percent, worked part-time by choice; while 60 percent of those who worked part-time in 1985 did so by choice.

The number of South Dakotans working part-time for economic reasons increased by 3,000 from 1980 to 1985. This is an increase from 18 percent of all part-time workers doing so because of economic reasons in 1980, to 21 percent in 1985.

Much of this increase can be attributed to the unique employment needs of businesses within certain industries which noted much growth in this period, especially the retail trade and services industries. Also adding to increases among those working part-time for economic reasons were new firms which need a variety of skilled workers, but are not yet established well enough to justify full-time hiring for certain positions.

Part-time employment fulfills the needs of certain types of employers and workers alike. Part-time workers provide employers with the personnel resources they need to get started and to reach production levels required during periods of high demand. Meanwhile, jobs which require less than 35 hours provide employment for those workers whose lifestyles necessitate specially tailored work schedules and temporary employment for those seeking full-time employment.

*The data in the article were taken from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey which provides information on the characteristics of the employed and unemployed of the civilian population 16 years of age and older.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER

South Dakota's nonfarm employment rose to 253,000 in September, up 1,000 from the August level and up 3,300 from the year-ago level.

Over-the-year increases were found in the manufacturing, finance/insurance/real estate and services industries. An over-the-year increase of 4,100 was found in the manufacturing industry, with the durable goods and the nondurable goods sectors noting increases of 1,600 and 2,500 respectively. Additional hiring in the durable goods sector was in response to increased product demand. Much of the 2,500 increase in nondurable goods manufacturing employment is an adjustment of lower employment levels in the fall of 1985 caused by a labor dispute.

Employment in the services industry continued to grow. It is up 1,100 over the year. Much of this increase was found in the medical and health sector. The increasing number of elderly people as the population ages has heightened the demand for long-term health care services. The increasing popularity of outpatient services is also affecting employment within this industry.

Government employment was down 1,300 from September, 1985 levels. This decline was due mainly to the delayed addition to state government payrolls of work study students and other part-time workers, caused by the later starting of school this year.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over the month, employment increases were noted in the transportation and public utilities industry and in government. The transportation sector noted an increase of 500 over August levels and can be partially attributed to school bus drivers beginning their work year.

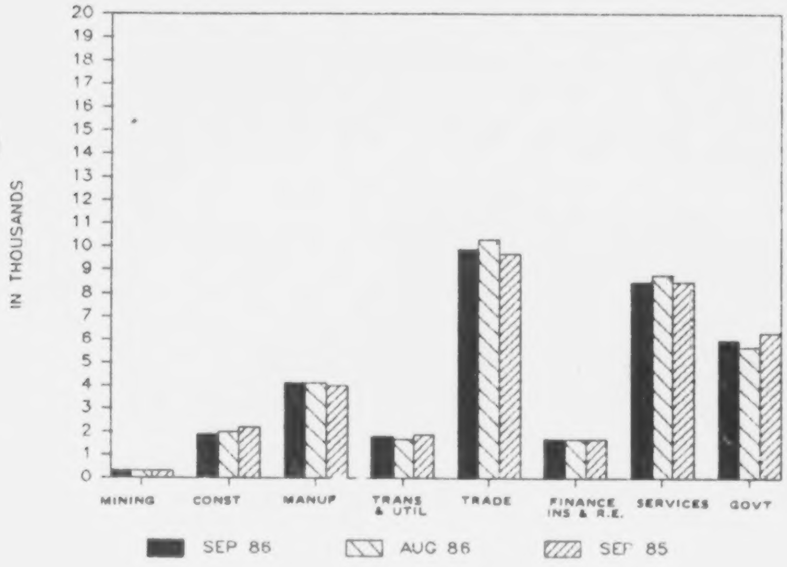
Government employment was up 2,300 over the month. Teachers, custodians, food workers and other school employees added to the employment gain of 3,900 in the local education sector of government and 700 in the state education sector. This offset the loss of seasonal state and local government employees, such as parks and street maintenance workers and summer youth workers.

Employment in the mining industry remained stable, while seasonal declines were noted in the construction, wholesale and retail trade and services industries. An over-the-month decrease of 800 was noted in the wholesale and retail trade industry. Most of this decrease was in eating and drinking establishments and gift shops, which were affected by the winding down of the tourism season.

An over-the-month decrease of 300 was noted in the services industry. Service industry businesses such as hotels, trailer parks and recreation establishments within the hotels, amusement, personal and business services sector were also affected by a tapering off of the tourism season, and noted declines of 800. However, the services industry was credited with an employment gain of 900 in the education, membership and social services sector. Many of these additions were in private schools and colleges and membership-oriented recreation organizations, in which activities accelerate in the fall of the year.

The South Dakota unemployment rate was 3.6 percent in September, down from both the August rate of 4.1 percent and the year-ago rate of 4.0 percent. Approximately 340,400 South Dakotans were employed in South Dakota in September, while 12,700 were unemployed.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL...........................	34.2	34.5	34.6	-.9	-1.2
MINING..........................	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	2.0	2.2	-5.0	-13.6
MANUFACTURING..................	4.1	4.1	4.0	.0	2.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	-5.3
TRADE...........................	9.9	10.3	9.7	-3.9	2.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES........................	8.5	8.8	8.5	-3.4	.0
GOVERNMENT......................	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.3	-4.8

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	September 1986 (1)				September 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,244,000	110,229,000	8,015,000	6.8(3)	115,850,000	107,867,000	7,984,000	6.9(3)
South Dakota	353,100	340,400	12,700	3.6	354,400	340,300	14,100	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	68,714	66,762	1,952	2.8	69,051	66,505	2,546	3.7
Rapid City MSA	38,073	36,683	1,390	3.7	38,819	37,193	1,626	4.2
Aurora	1,575	1,549	26	1.7	1,528	1,493	35	2.3
Beadle	10,203	9,909	294	2.9	10,180	9,805	375	3.7
Bennett	1,674	1,593	81	4.8	1,701	1,605	96	5.6
Bon Homme	3,610	3,562	48	1.3	3,513	3,419	94	2.7
Brookings	13,890	13,290	600	4.3	13,898	13,219	679	4.9
Brown	19,849	19,188	661	3.3	20,031	19,031	1,000	5.0
Brule	2,683	2,600	83	3.1	2,783	2,683	100	3.6
Buffalo	521	444	77	14.8	493	415	78	15.8
Butte	3,901	3,488	413	10.6	3,679	3,562	117	3.2
Campbell	1,155	1,141	14	1.2	1,240	1,156	84	6.8
Charles Mix	4,320	4,131	189	4.4	4,352	4,194	158	3.6
Clark	2,081	2,008	73	3.5	2,085	2,019	66	3.2
Clay	6,495	6,201	294	4.5	6,651	6,352	299	4.5
Codington	11,778	11,309	469	4.0	11,448	10,917	531	4.6
Corson	1,615	1,526	89	5.5	1,768	1,643	125	7.1
Custer	4,136	4,065	71	1.7	4,022	3,917	105	2.6
Davison	8,634	8,501	133	1.5	8,719	8,518	201	2.3
Day	3,511	3,408	103	2.9	3,655	3,499	156	4.3
Deuel	2,217	2,104	113	5.1	2,295	2,190	105	4.6
Dewey	2,067	1,922	145	7.0	2,057	1,924	133	6.5
Douglas	1,780	1,738	42	2.4	1,805	1,741	64	3.5
Edmunds	2,490	2,397	93	3.7	2,519	2,402	117	4.6
Fall River	3,723	3,624	99	2.7	3,786	3,597	189	5.0
Faulk	1,397	1,379	18	1.3	1,382	1,355	27	2.0
Grant	4,244	4,091	153	3.6	4,413	4,220	193	4.4
Gregory	2,582	2,524	58	2.2	2,664	2,574	90	3.4
Haakon	1,216	1,194	22	1.8	1,229	1,202	27	2.2
Hamlin	2,360	2,263	97	4.1	2,440	2,338	102	4.2
Hand	2,171	2,078	93	4.3	2,191	2,164	27	1.2
Hanson	1,531	1,507	24	1.6	1,538	1,507	31	2.0
Harding	839	827	12	1.4	833	825	8	1.0
Hughes	8,543	8,303	240	2.8	8,408	8,117	291	3.5
Hutchinson	4,278	4,181	97	2.3	4,330	4,258	72	1.7
Hyde	959	931	28	2.9	957	932	25	2.6
Jackson	1,799	1,708	91	5.1	1,745	1,700	45	2.6

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

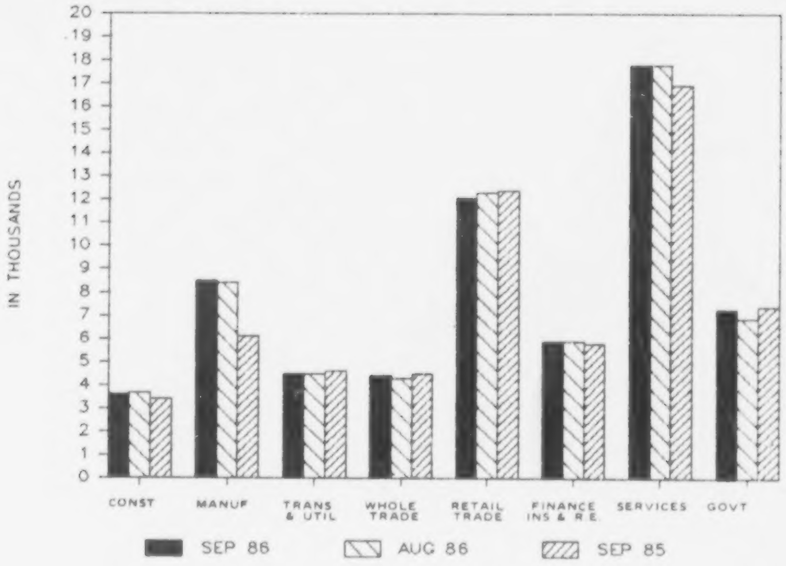
	September 1986 (1)				September 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,263	1,257	6	0.5	1,284	1,264	20	1.6
Jones	718	708	10	1.4	761	718	43	5.7
Kingsbury	3,106	2,939	167	5.4	3,193	3,017	176	5.5
Lake	4,892	4,638	254	5.2	4,904	4,693	211	4.3
Lawrence	9,982	9,462	520	5.2	9,767	9,326	441	4.5
Lincoln	6,920	6,692	228	3.3	6,884	6,632	252	3.7
Lyman	1,646	1,598	48	2.9	1,636	1,575	61	3.7
McCook	2,933	2,842	91	3.1	2,910	2,828	82	2.8
McPherson	1,724	1,696	28	1.6	1,697	1,668	29	1.7
Marshall	2,325	2,269	56	2.4	2,393	2,284	109	4.6
Meade	9,641	9,405	236	2.4	9,332	8,981	351	3.8
Mellette	926	876	50	5.4	897	870	27	3.0
Miner	1,366	1,302	64	4.7	1,382	1,364	18	1.3
Minnehaha	68,714	66,762	1,952	2.8	69,051	66,505	2,546	3.7
Moody	3,406	3,281	125	3.7	3,406	3,271	135	4.0
Pennington	38,073	36,683	1,390	3.7	38,819	37,193	1,626	4.2
Perkins	2,646	2,588	58	2.2	2,691	2,646	45	1.7
Potter	1,645	1,576	69	4.2	1,630	1,564	66	4.0
Roberts	4,585	4,353	232	5.1	4,617	4,418	199	4.3
Sanborn	1,149	1,121	28	2.4	1,235	1,188	47	3.8
Shannon	3,255	2,898	357	11.0	2,923	2,657	266	9.1
Spink	3,794	3,738	56	1.5	3,906	3,804	102	2.6
Stanley	1,584	1,520	64	4.0	1,539	1,590	49	3.2
Sully	924	910	14	1.5	892	880	12	1.3
Todd	2,630	2,408	222	8.4	2,512	2,381	131	5.2
Tripp	3,500	3,407	93	2.7	3,600	3,493	107	3.0
Turner	4,349	4,145	204	4.7	4,313	4,180	133	3.1
Union	5,366	4,973	393	7.3	5,399	5,069	330	6.1
Walworth	3,141	3,010	131	4.2	3,126	3,026	100	3.2
Yankton	10,103	9,752	351	3.5	10,351	9,851	500	4.8
Ziebach	1,004	944	60	6.0	979	926	53	5.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

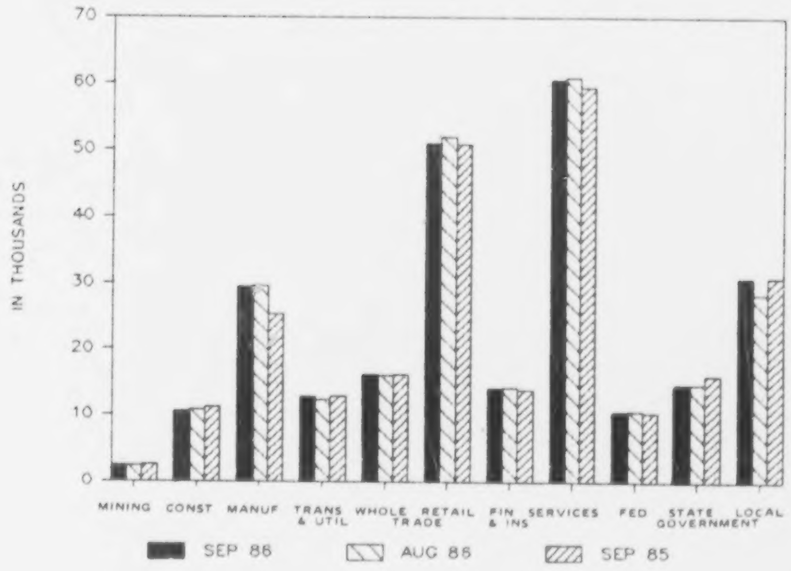
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



				Percent Change From	
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	64.2	63.9	61.1	.5	5.1
1/ MINING	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION	3.6	3.7	3.4	-2.7	5.9
MANUFACTURING	8.5	8.4	6.1	1.2	39.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.5	4.5	4.6	.0	-2.2
TRADE	16.5	16.7	16.9	-1.2	-2.4
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.3	4.5	2.3	-2.2
Retail Trade	12.1	12.3	12.4	-1.6	-2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5.9	5.9	5.8	.0	1.7
SERVICES	17.8	17.8	16.9	.0	5.3
GOVERNMENT	7.3	6.9	7.4	5.8	-1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	253.0	252.0	249.7	.4	1.3
MINING..............................	2.4	2.4	2.5	.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION........................	10.6	10.9	11.3	-2.8	-6.2
MANUFACTURING.......................	29.4	29.5	25.3	-.3	16.2
Durable Goods....................	16.3	16.5	14.7	-1.2	10.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	10.0	10.0	8.7	.0	14.9
Nondurable Goods.................	13.1	12.9	10.6	1.6	23.6
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.6	7.6	5.0	.0	52.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.7	12.3	12.9	3.3	-1.6
Transportation...................	7.7	7.2	7.6	6.9	1.3
Communication....................	2.8	2.8	3.0	.0	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	67.2	68.0	66.9	-1.2	.4
Wholesale Trade..................	16.1	16.0	16.1	.6	.0
Durable Goods..................	7.3	7.3	7.3	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods...............	8.8	8.8	8.7	.0	1.1
Retail Trade.....................	51.1	52.0	50.9	-1.7	.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	14.1	14.2	13.9	-.7	1.4
SERVICES............................	60.6	60.9	59.5	-.5	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	16.6	17.4	16.4	-4.6	1.2
Medical and Health...............	23.4	23.6	22.8	-.8	2.6
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.2	16.3	16.9	5.5	1.8
GOVERNMENT..........................	56.1	53.8	57.4	4.3	-2.3
Federal..........................	10.6	10.8	10.5	-1.9	1.0
State............................	14.6	14.6	16.0	.0	-8.8
State Education................	6.1	5.4	7.4	13.0	-17.6
Local............................	30.8	28.4	30.9	8.5	-.3
Local Education................	16.8	12.9	16.8	30.2	.0

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	22,374	22,442	18,573	43.1	42.5	40.4
Durable Goods.....	12,902	13,057	11,560	43.0	42.6	41.7
Nondurable Goods..	9,472	9,385	7,013	43.2	42.4	38.4
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,621	6,524	4,096	46.9	46.7	39.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$333.16	$328.95	$298.96	$7.73	$7.74	$7.40
Durable Goods.....	318.63	316.52	308.58	7.41	7.43	7.40
Nondurable Goods..	352.51	346.41	284.16	8.16	8.17	7.40
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$376.61	$369.86	$280.53	$8.03	$7.92	$7.12

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
1967=100	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Last Month	Last Year
All Items............	328.6	328.0	323.5	.2	1.6
Food & Beverages....	314.6	312.2	301.8	.8	4.2
Housing.............	362.4	361.5	352.9	.2	2.7
Apparel.............	207.0	203.2	205.3	1.9	.8
Transportation......	301.3	304.7	320.7	-1.1	-6.0
Medical Care........	437.5	434.8	406.6	.6	7.6
Entertainment.......	274.7	274.4	265.7	.1	3.4

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
Sex, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
Male	854	1,014	950
Female	859	1,319	1,033
Race, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
White	1,449	1,855	1,737
Nonwhite	264	478	246
Age, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
Under 45	1,248	1,673	1,504
Over 45	465	660	479
[2] Industry, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
Mining	34	18	20
Construction	118	143	175
Manufacturing	346	432	724
Transportation & Public Utilities	81	86	75
Trade	438	645	427
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	77	67	61
Services	478	739	377
Government	141	203	124
[2] Occupation, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
Professional & Managerial	314	431	297
Clerical and Sales	496	624	450
Services	252	445	204
Processing	51	74	74
Machine Trade	79	100	68
Benchwork	133	203	452
Structural Work	205	226	257
Other	183	230	181
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
1-2 Weeks	249	302	349
3-4 Weeks	218	232	220
5-14 Weeks	725	1,158	855
15 Weeks & Over	521	641	559

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	1,502	1,166	1,316	28.8	14.1
B. Weeks Compensated...........	7,172	9,457	8,220	-24.2	-12.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$544,634	$759,012	$691,356	-28.2	-21.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$35,981,500	$36,549,800	$30,865,200	-1.6	16.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).........	8,510	8,327	7,959	2.2	6.9
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	5,128	4,745	3,990	8.1	28.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	5,753	6,881	4,571	-16.4	25.9

	September 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$106,631

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	September 1986 People	September 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	63	$11,796
J. Partial Employment................	116	$13,302

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

In 1985, an average of 329,000 South Dakotans were employed each month. This monthly average remained stable from 1984, when average monthly employment was the highest ever.

In South Dakota in 1985, 53 percent of all counties recorded unemployment rates below the statewide average. Meanwhile, 45.5 percent had unemployment rates above the statewide average. The statewide average was 5.2 percent.

The number of new South Dakota businesses* covered by unemployment insurance in 1985 exceeded the number of those no longer covered, by 6.5 percent.

*Includes newly established businesses covered by unemployment insurance and some businesses which were already in existence but were not previously covered by unemployment insurance.

JOB
SERVICE
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

12/15/84 S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

October 1986 Published November 1986

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF FIRMS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

In 1985, 7.7 percent of all businesses in South Dakota were new businesses. These business "births" are important to the state, in that they provide employment opportunities for many South Dakotans.

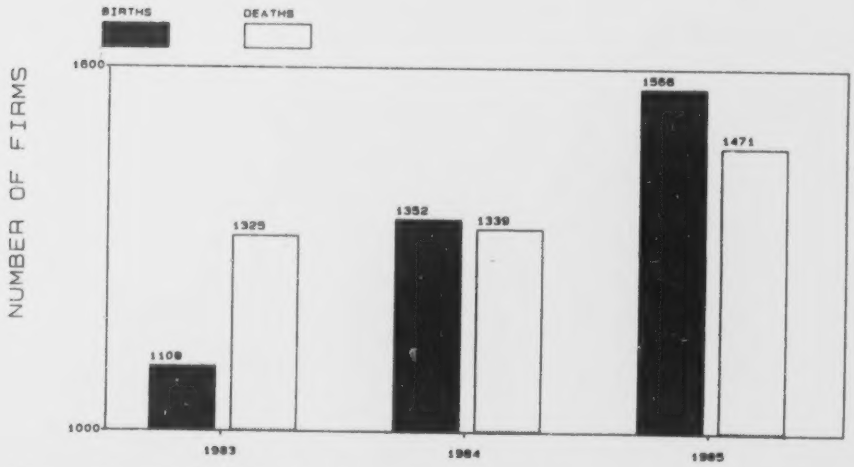
Based on information, taken from the South Dakota Department of Labor file of employers covered by Unemployment Insurance laws, the number of business births has grown steadily in each of the three years births/deaths data has been collected. In 1983, there were 1,108 business births in South Dakota. In 1984, the number of births increased to 1,352 and in 1985, there were 1,566 business births.

Employment among these new firms offsets the loss of jobs that occurs due to the natural process of firms going out of business or "deaths." In 1985, business deaths accounted for 7.2 percent of all businesses.

Comparing the number of business births and deaths and the employment associated with those businesses can serve as an indicator of the health of South Dakota's economy.

As was the case with business births, the number of business deaths has also increased each year since 1983. However, they have not kept pace with births. Deaths numbered 1,326 in 1983, 1,339 in 1984 and 1,471 in 1985. The graph below illustrates the changes in the number of business births and deaths.

Births and Deaths of Firms
1983-85



SOURCE: SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER, 9/86

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Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

Birth employment refers to the average employment for the quarter in which the firm is identified as a birth. As shown in the table below, in 1985, there was a net growth of 95 firms and 1,747 more jobs as the result of business births minus deaths.

The employment among business births has remained very constant from 1983 to 1985. Total employment, of new businesses during their birth quarters in 1983, was 4,179. In 1984, it was 4,170 and in 1985 was also 4,170.

Death employment refers to the average employment for the quarter in which the firm is identified as a death. The employment of business deaths has been substantially lower than the employment of business births, each of the three years studied. Even in 1983, when business deaths outnumbered births, total employment in birth businesses was more than 1,400 persons higher than the employment level in death businesses.

Examining 1985 data on the number of business births within industry divisions in the table below shows that the services group had the largest number of total business births. Comparing the 1985 deaths by their industry group shows that the retail trade group had the largest number of business deaths.

RETAIL TRADE BIRTHS PROVIDE THE GREATEST NUMBER OF JOBS

The retail trade industry provided the most employment opportunities with new businesses -- 1,515 in 1985. Because of the greater number of business deaths in this industry, it also tends to lose the greatest number of jobs -- 956 in 1985.

Examining the Net Change column, in the table below, shows that the services industry showed the greatest net change in 1985, in both the number of firms and employment growth as a result of those new firms.

Although five industry groups noted a net decrease in the number of firms in 1985, only one showed a decrease in employment. This is because the employment levels in new firms offset the losses in death firms.

Wholesale trade was the only industry to show a net decline in both the number of firms and employment connected with birth and death firms. Because of the consolidation and the centralization of wholesale outlets within this industry, fewer wholesalers can meet retailer needs.

1985
Births and Deaths of Businesses
Number of Firms and Employment

Industry	Births		Deaths		Net Change	
	Firms	Empl.	Firms	Empl.	Firms	Empl.
Ag, Forestry & Fisheries	31	127	22	33	9	94
Mining & Quarrying	10	36	13	1	-3	35
Contract Construction	228	475	253	149	-25	326
Manufacturing	57	196	62	153	-5	43
Transportation, Commun. and Public Utilities	128	210	100	130	28	80
Wholesale Trade	111	153	142	207	-31	-54
Retail Trade	383	1,515	420	956	-37	559
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	126	154	100	140	26	14
Services	492	1,304	359	654	133	650
TOTAL	1,566	4,170	1,471	2,423	95	1,747

A measure of the lasting effect of new business is to track them for a period of time to determine their survival rates and the employment changes that occur as they survive and grow. New businesses, especially the larger ones, require time to phase into operation. Therefore, birth employment figures tend to understate the full impact these new firms will eventually have on the state's economy. Next month's Labor Bulletin will examine survival data.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN OCTOBER

South Dakota nonfarm employment totaled 254,700 in October. This is up 1,400 from the September level and up 5,700 from the year-ago level.

Over-the-year increases in the manufacturing, wholesale/retail trade, services, government and finance/insurance/real estate industries led to this increase.

An over-the-year increase of 3,900 was noted in the manufacturing industry. At 29,400, manufacturing employment reached its second highest level recorded in the state. The previous high was 30,100, in October of 1984.

Durable goods employment is up by 1,600 from October, 1985. The increased hiring in this sector is in response to increased product demand. Nondurable goods manufacturing employment is up 2,400. As noted last month, much of this increase is attributable to a reduced October 1985 level caused by a labor dispute.

Services employment increased 1,100 over-the-year. The continued expansion in alcohol and chemical dependency programs, hospitals and outpatient care services, along with the heightened demand for long-term health care services for the elderly, contributed much of this increase as the medical and health service sector rose by 800. Employment in this sector exhibited moderate increases during 1985, but has been steadily increasing since January of this year.

Other industries showing employment increases were wholesale/retail trade and government. Trade employment grew by 600. This increase occurred entirely in the retail trade sector. The federal and local government sectors noted gains of 200 each, which contributed to an overall increase of 500 in government employment.

Finance/insurance/real estate employment showed a modest increase of 100 over-the-year.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

On a month-to-month basis, nonfarm employment grew by 1,400 as an increase in government employment offset seasonal declines in several other industries to contribute significantly to this increase.

Gains of 1,500 jobs in the state education sector and 1,700 in the local education sector made up for the loss of seasonal workers in other government sectors to result in an overall increase of 2,300 in government employment. Most of these education workers are work study students and other part-time workers who were not noted in September's payrolls because of the late start of the school year.

South Dakota Labor Market in October continued on back page.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	October 1986 (1)				October 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,699,000	110,857,000	7,842,000	6.6(3)	116,346,000	108,428,000	7,917,000	6.8(3)
South Dakota	352,500	337,800	14,800	4.2	351,400	335,700	15,700	4.5
Sioux Falls MSA	69,685	67,237	2,448	3.5	69,870	66,762	3,108	4.4
Rapid City MSA	39,426	37,515	1,911	4.8	38,447	36,651	1,796	4.7
Aurora	1,553	1,525	28	1.8	1,481	1,452	29	2.0
Beadle	9,574	9,231	343	3.6	9,354	8,913	441	4.7
Bennett	1,743	1,658	85	4.9	1,549	1,498	51	3.3
Bon Homme	3,392	3,337	55	1.6	3,395	3,272	123	3.6
Brookings	13,696	13,019	677	4.9	13,803	13,097	706	5.1
Brown	20,154	19,313	841	4.2	19,699	18,636	1,063	5.4
Brule	2,689	2,602	87	3.2	2,873	2,725	148	5.2
Buffalo	493	419	74	15.0	467	395	72	15.4
Butte	3,631	3,454	177	4.9	3,703	3,533	170	4.6
Campbell	1,182	1,120	62	5.2	1,149	1,104	45	3.9
Charles Mix	4,239	4,035	204	4.8	4,196	3,993	203	4.8
Clark	2,031	1,959	72	3.5	2,005	1,950	55	2.7
Clay	6,412	6,125	287	4.5	6,650	6,297	353	5.3
Codington	12,181	11,440	741	6.1	11,505	11,039	466	4.1
Corson	1,597	1,497	100	6.3	1,704	1,603	101	5.9
Custer	3,470	3,338	132	3.8	3,439	3,289	150	4.4
Davison	8,675	8,486	189	2.2	8,744	8,434	310	3.5
Day	3,497	3,352	145	4.1	3,620	3,443	177	4.9
Deuel	2,236	2,125	111	5.0	2,323	2,157	166	7.1
Dewey	2,109	1,966	143	6.8	2,079	1,954	125	6.0
Douglas	1,736	1,685	51	2.9	1,810	1,707	103	5.7
Edmunds	2,416	2,354	62	2.6	2,389	2,278	111	4.6
Fall River	3,721	3,555	166	4.5	3,648	3,484	164	4.5
Faulk	1,382	1,363	19	1.4	1,306	1,285	21	1.6
Grant	4,157	4,012	145	3.5	4,309	4,147	162	3.8
Gregory	2,563	2,486	77	3.0	2,541	2,473	68	2.7
Haakon	1,236	1,215	21	1.7	1,243	1,198	45	3.6
Hamlin	2,333	2,233	100	4.3	2,407	2,327	80	3.3
Hand	2,197	2,154	43	2.0	2,154	2,101	53	2.5
Hanson	1,476	1,419	57	3.9	1,520	1,467	53	3.5
Harding	828	783	45	5.4	853	845	8	0.9
Hughes	8,649	8,347	302	3.5	8,465	8,186	279	3.3
Hutchinson	4,213	4,030	183	4.3	4,263	4,109	154	3.6
Hyde	922	907	15	1.6	954	929	25	2.6
Jackson	1,636	1,564	72	4.4	1,564	1,517	47	3.0

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

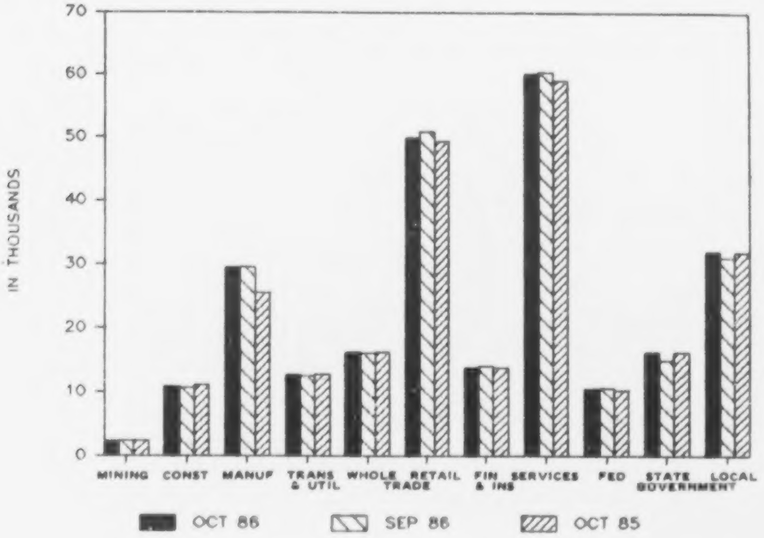
	October 1986 (1)				October 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,296	1,262	34	2.6	1,295	1,258	37	2.9
Jones	703	669	34	4.8	660	635	25	3.8
Kingsbury	3,065	2,916	149	4.9	3,152	2,957	195	6.2
Lake	4,974	4,727	247	5.0	5,052	4,806	246	4.9
Lawrence	9,781	9,311	470	4.8	9,649	9,212	437	4.5
Lincoln	6,764	6,532	232	3.4	6,810	6,461	349	5.1
Lyman	1,626	1,588	38	2.3	1,655	1,577	78	4.7
McCook	2,949	2,834	115	3.9	2,885	2,764	121	4.2
McPherson	1,708	1,685	23	1.3	1,715	1,662	53	3.1
Marshall	2,223	2,166	57	2.6	2,322	2,238	84	3.6
Meade	9,824	9,328	496	5.0	9,690	9,403	287	3.0
Mellette	905	839	66	7.3	846	811	35	4.1
Miner	1,381	1,298	83	6.0	1,414	1,365	49	3.5
Minnehaha	69,685	67,237	2,448	3.5	69,870	66,762	3,108	4.4
Moody	3,321	3,172	149	4.5	3,425	3,312	113	3.3
Pennington	39,426	37,515	1,911	4.8	38,447	36,651	1,796	4.7
Perkins	2,608	2,491	117	4.5	2,637	2,573	64	2.4
Potter	1,562	1,509	53	3.4	1,504	1,455	49	3.3
Roberts	4,720	4,486	234	5.0	4,853	4,629	224	4.6
Sanborn	1,164	1,096	68	5.8	1,192	1,165	27	2.3
Shannon	3,365	3,039	326	9.7	3,010	2,745	265	8.8
Spink	3,798	3,730	68	1.8	3,721	3,610	111	3.0
Stanley	1,518	1,431	87	5.7	1,469	1,379	90	6.1
Sully	994	958	36	3.6	921	911	10	1.1
Todd	2,778	2,606	172	6.2	2,782	2,583	199	7.2
Tripp	3,276	3,193	83	2.5	3,571	3,427	144	4.0
Turner	4,172	3,993	179	4.3	4,411	4,193	218	4.9
Union	5,142	4,770	372	7.2	5,056	4,723	333	6.6
Walworth	3,014	2,916	98	3.3	3,126	3,005	121	3.9
Yankton	,853	9,493	360	3.7	10,150	9,727	423	4.2
Ziebach	897	859	38	4.2	905	841	64	7.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

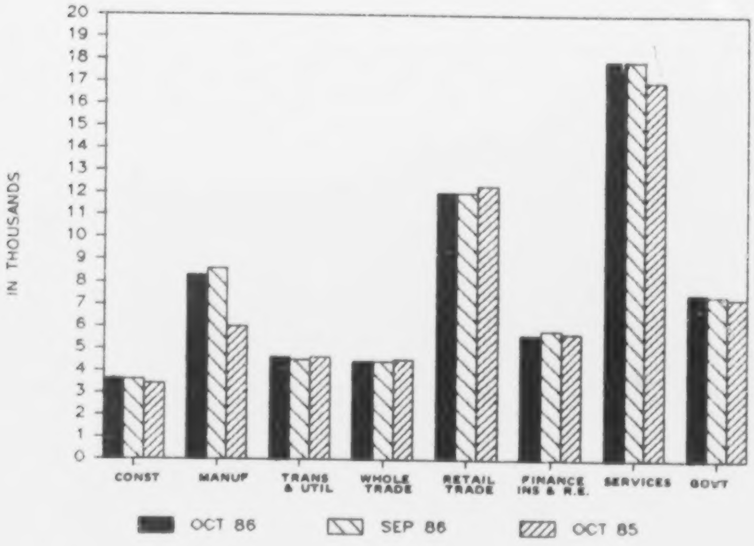
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	254.7	253.3	249.0	.6	2.3
MINING..............................	2.3	2.4	2.4	-4.2	-4.2
CONSTRUCTION........................	10.9	10.7	11.1	1.9	-1.8
MANUFACTURING.......................	29.4	29.5	25.5	-.3	15.3
Durable Goods.....................	16.3	16.4	14.7	-.6	10.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9.9	10.0	8.7	-1.0	13.8
Nondurable Goods..................	13.2	13.1	10.8	.8	22.2
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.8	7.6	5.3	2.6	47.2
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.9	2.9	2.8	.0	3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.7	12.6	12.9	.8	-1.6
Transportation....................	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.3	.0
Communication.....................	2.8	2.8	3.0	.0	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	66.2	67.0	65.6	-1.2	.9
Wholesale Trade...................	16.2	16.1	16.3	.6	-.6
Durable Goods...................	7.3	7.2	7.4	1.4	-1.4
Nondurable Goods................	8.9	8.8	8.9	1.1	.0
Retail Trade......................	50.0	50.9	49.4	-1.8	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.9	14.1	13.8	-1.4	.7
SERVICES............................	60.2	60.4	59.1	-.3	1.9
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15.6	16.5	15.4	-5.5	1.3
Medical and Health................	23.5	23.4	22.7	.4	3.5
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.6	17.1	17.6	2.9	.0
GOVERNMENT..........................	58.9	56.6	58.4	4.1	.9
Federal...........................	10.6	10.7	10.4	-.9	1.9
State.............................	16.3	15.0	16.3	8.7	.0
State Education.................	7.9	6.4	8.0	23.4	-1.2
Local.............................	32.0	31.0	31.8	3.2	.6
Local Education.................	18.6	16.9	18.5	10.1	.5

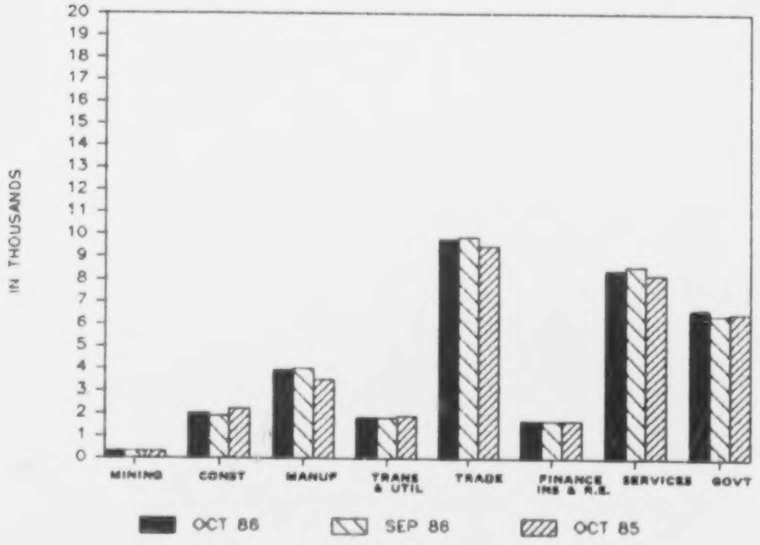
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	63.9	64.2	60.9	-.5	4.9
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3.6	3.6	3.4	.0	5.9
MANUFACTURING..................	8.3	8.6	6.0	-3.5	38.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	.0
TRADE..........................	16.3	16.4	16.8	-.6	-3.0
Wholesale Trade..............	4.4	4.4	4.5	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade.................	12.0	12.0	12.3	.0	-2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5.6	5.8	5.7	-3.4	-1.8
SERVICES.......................	17.9	17.9	17.0	.0	5.3
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.5	7.4	7.3	1.4	2.7

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34.6	34.6	33.8	.0	2.4
MINING.........................	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2.0	1.9	2.2	5.3	-9.1
MANUFACTURING..................	3.9	4.0	3.5	-2.5	11.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.8	1.9	.0	-5.3
TRADE..........................	9.8	9.9	9.5	-1.0	3.2
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8.4	8.6	8.2	-2.3	2.4
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.6	6.4	6.5	3.1	1.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	21,854	22,388	18,794	44.2	43.1	39.9
Durable Goods.....	12,480	12,922	11,501	44.3	43.1	41.5
Nondurable Goods..	9,374	9,466	7,293	44.0	43.1	37.3
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,319	6,563	4,059	48.9	47.4	39.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$348.30	$332.73	$294.46	$7.88	$7.72	$7.38
Durable Goods.....	339.78	319.80	308.35	7.67	7.42	7.43
Nondurable Goods..	359.04	350.40	271.92	8.16	8.13	7.29
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$400.49	$380.15	$279.82	$8.19	$8.02	$7.12

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Percent Change From	
1967=100				Last Month	Last Year
All Items.............	330.2	328.6	324.5	.5	1.8
Food & Beverages....	315.1	314.6	302.1	.2	4.3
Housing.............	363.7	362.4	353.8	.4	2.8
Apparel.............	212.1	207.0	209.6	2.5	1.2
Transportation......	302.2	301.3	319.7	.3	-5.5
Medical Care........	439.7	437.5	408.3	.5	7.7
Entertainment.......	275.3	274.7	266.8	.2	3.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985
Sex, Total	1,687	1,713	1,936
Male	860	854	973
Female	827	859	963
Race, Total	1,687	1,713	1,936
White	1,445	1,449	1,717
Nonwhite	242	264	219
Age, Total	1,687	1,713	1,936
Under 45	1,248	1,248	1,449
Over 45	439	465	487
[2] Industry, Total	1,687	1,713	1,936
Mining	30	34	24
Construction	132	118	194
Manufacturing	354	346	673
Transportation & Public Utilities	98	81	64
Trade	420	438	430
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	81	77	57
Services	455	478	369
Government	117	141	125
[2] Occupation, Total	1,687	1,713	1,936
Professional & Managerial	279	314	269
Clerical and Sales	475	496	413
Services	254	252	224
Processing	62	51	53
Machine Trade	78	79	88
Benchwork	153	133	416
Structural Work	226	205	298
Other	160	183	175
Duration of Current Unemployment Total	1,687	1,713	1,936
1-2 Weeks	303	249	343
3-4 Weeks	157	218	216
5-14 Weeks	681	725	816
15 Weeks & Over	546	521	561

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

				Percent Change From	
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	1,748	1,502	2,256	16.4	-22.5
B. Weeks Compensated...........	8,567	7,172	10,036	19.5	-14.6
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$660,513	$544,634	$786,836	21.3	-16.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$37,311,541	$35,981,500	$32,025,900	3.7	16.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	8,953	8,510	7,403	5.2	20.9
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	5,857	5,128	4,260	14.2	37.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	7,234	5,753	4,812	25.7	50.3

	October 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$98,776

	October 1986	
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	41	$9,512
J. Partial Employment................	44	$6,864

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN OCTOBER

Continued from Page 3.

The construction and transportation/public utilities industries noted employment gains of 200 and 100 respectively.

Wholesale/retail trade employment dropped by 800 from September. Wholesale trade employment remained stable over the month. Seasonal declines in retail trade employment resulted in the overall decrease within this industry.

Employment declines of 200 were noted in the services and finance/insurance/real estate industries and declines of 100 occurred in the mining and manufacturing industries.

The South Dakota unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in October, up from the 3.6 percent rate noted in September. It is down, however, from the 4.5 percent rate registered in October of 1985. Approximately 337,700 South Dakotans were employed in October while 14,800 were unemployed. Much of the 2,100 increase in unemployment since September can be attributed to the ending of seasonal jobs.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

November 1986 Published December 1986

SURVIVAL OF NEW BUSINESSES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Last month's Labor Bulletin examined the impact of business births and deaths on the state's economy. New businesses are beneficial, in that they provide jobs to help offset the loss of jobs among those firms going out of business.

Fortunately, in South Dakota most new businesses remain in business and grow. A good measure of the lasting effect of these businesses on the state's economy is to track them for a period of time to determine their survival rates and employment growth.

Of the 1,108 new businesses in 1983, 647 (58 percent) survived and were still in business in 1985. These 647 businesses contributed a total of 4,257 jobs to the state's economy.

For study purposes, a business is considered to have survived if it is still in operation two years after opening. Because a firm must remain in business for two years to be considered as a survivor, the most recent survival data available is for those businesses identified as births during 1983.

As shown in the table on the following page, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry has the highest survival rate of any South Dakota industry. Approximately 75 percent of the new firms in this industry survived from 1983 to 1985.

A closer examination of the data reveals that although the survival rate among new firms in this industry was the highest, the actual number of new firms was among the lowest. Twelve of only 16 new firms survived from 1983.

The table shows that the mining and quarrying, transportation, communication and public utilities, wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate and services industries all noted survival rates above the statewide average of 58 percent. Contract construction equaled the statewide rate. Manufacturing and retail trade were the only industries with survival rates lower than the statewide average.

In actual numbers, the retail trade and services industries had the most new 1983 businesses survive, with 172 and 168 respectively. These two industries also contributed more than 60 percent of the new jobs, as surviving firms employed 1,285 people in each of these industries.

Of particular importance to the state's economy is the employment growth among surviving businesses. New businesses, especially the larger firms, require time to phase into operation. Birth employment figures tend to understate the full impact these new firms have on the state's economy as they survive and grow.

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EMPLOYMENT GROWTH SHOWS IMPACT OF NEW BUSINESSES

New 1983 businesses, that survived to 1985, employed an average of 4.08 employees each at birth. Two years later, these surviving businesses averaged 6.58 employees each. This is an average increase of 2.5 employees per surviving business.

Manufacturing employers noted the largest average growth in employment. When compared to the statewide average of 2.5 employees growth per firm, the state's new manufacturers employed an astounding average of 13.79 more employees in 1985 than when they began in 1983.

The transportation, communication and public utilities industry was the other industry to note an increase in employment that was more than the statewide average. New transportation, communication and public utilities firms averaged an increase of 2.91 employees between 1983 and 1985.

The agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry was the only industry to show a decline in average employment among surviving firms. Surviving firms averaged 2 employees each, down from the average employment of 2.42 employees at birth.

The dynamics of any economy dictate that some businesses survive while others do not. Hopefully, those that survived their first two years have become permanent members of the South Dakota business community and will continue to grow and prosper in the future.

1985
SURVIVAL AND EMPLOYMENT
OF
NEW 1983 BUSINESSES

	1983 Births	1985 Surv.	Survival Rates	Avg. Employ. of Surv. Firms		1985 Employ of Surv. Firms
				1983	1985	
Ag, Forestry & Fish.	16	12	75%	2.42	2.00	24
Mining & Quarrying	5	3	60%	12.67	14.67	44
Contract Const.	179	104	58%	2.67	4.48	466
Manufacturing	43	24	56%	6.13	19.92	478
Transportation, Commun. & Public Utilities	92	57	62%	2.72	5.63	321
Wholesale Trade	89	55	62%	1.47	2.82	155
Retail Trade	331	172	52%	5.41	7.47	1,285
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	74	52	70%	1.75	3.92	204
Services	279	168	60%	5.32	7.65	1,285
TOTAL	1,108	647	58%	4.08	6.58	4,257*

*Column may not add to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 12/86.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN NOVEMBER

Nonfarm employment totaled 253,400 in November, up 6,900 over the year and down 1,400 from the October level.

From November 1985 levels, increases were noted in the manufacturing, government, trade and services industries. Employment in the manufacturing industry noted an over-the-year increase of 4,100, with growth in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors. As noted in preceding issues of the Labor Bulletin, much of the growth in nondurable goods manufacturing is attributable to reduced year-ago levels caused by a labor dispute.

The over-the-year increase of 1,400 in government can be largely attributed to the temporary hiring of election workers within the local government sector.

Employment in the trade industry was up 1,200 over the year. Most of this growth was in the retail trade sector. This increase was distributed throughout the building materials, apparel, restaurants and miscellaneous retail sectors.

The services industry noted over-the-year employment increases of 1,000. New and increased health services accounted for most of this growth. However, the membership, hotels, personal, legal and education services sectors also showed modest growth.

Construction employment was down 500 from the year-ago level. In 1985, heavy construction activity was especially high in the first part of November.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over the month, employment increases were noted in government. As in over-the-year government increases, the hiring of election workers greatly affected local government employment.

Traditional seasonal declines were noted in the construction and services industries.

Construction employment was down 1,200 over the month. The October to November decline in construction employment varies greatly, depending much upon the weather. During the last 16 years, 1982 posted the least October to November decline of jobs (400), while 1978 posted the greatest decline of jobs (1,300).

Employment in the manufacturing industry also declined over the month, down 700. A portion of this decline was due to the ending of temporary jobs in poultry processing businesses. Employment in this industry traditionally peaks in October, as processors prepare for holiday demand. Seasonal declines within the lumber and concrete sectors also contributed to the manufacturing industry decline.

The South Dakota unemployment rate was 5.9 percent in November, up from the October rate of 4.2 percent. Approximately 328,800 South Dakotans were employed in November, while 20,600 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	November 1986 (1)				November 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,623,000	110,751,000	7,872,000	6.6(3)	116,097,000	108,281,000	7,815,000	6.7(3)
South Dakota	349,400	328,800	20,600	5.9	343,700	322,800	20,900	6.1
Sioux Falls MSA	71,422	67,503	3,919	5.5	69,008	65,120	3,888	5.6
Rapid City MSA	39,576	37,355	2,221	5.6	38,166	35,771	2,395	6.3
Aurora	1,486	1,437	49	3.3	1,374	1,344	30	2.2
Beadle	9,824	9,316	508	5.2	9,097	8,604	493	5.4
Bennett	1,547	1,471	76	4.9	1,477	1,426	51	3.5
Bon Homme	3,388	3,195	193	5.7	3,245	3,066	179	5.5
Brookings	13,217	12,174	1,043	7.9	13,668	12,627	1,041	7.6
Brown	20,641	19,223	1,418	6.9	19,390	18,197	1,193	6.2
Brule	2,552	2,472	80	3.1	2,830	2,666	164	5.8
Buffalo	477	407	70	14.7	429	368	61	14.2
Butte	3,835	3,514	321	8.4	3,566	3,353	213	6.0
Campbell	1,127	1,012	115	10.2	996	959	37	3.7
Charles Mix	4,148	3,955	193	4.7	3,925	3,702	223	5.7
Clark	1,874	1,792	82	4.4	1,901	1,783	118	6.2
Clay	6,434	6,173	261	4.1	6,708	6,146	562	8.4
Codington	11,519	10,774	745	6.5	11,635	10,829	806	6.9
Corson	1,640	1,541	99	6.0	1,601	1,491	110	6.9
Custer	3,417	3,201	216	6.3	3,303	3,118	185	5.6
Davison	9,161	8,700	461	5.0	8,800	8,374	426	4.8
Day	3,565	3,365	200	5.6	3,428	3,176	252	7.4
Deuel	2,169	1,992	177	8.2	2,232	1,988	244	10.9
Dewey	1,996	1,835	161	8.1	1,983	1,859	124	6.3
Douglas	1,632	1,550	82	5.0	1,649	1,566	83	5.0
Edmunds	2,386	2,289	97	4.1	2,154	2,083	71	3.3
Fall River	3,727	3,579	148	4.0	3,603	3,461	142	3.9
Faulk	1,326	1,277	49	3.7	1,242	1,161	81	6.5
Grant	4,247	4,041	206	4.9	4,127	3,883	244	5.9
Gregory	2,532	2,443	89	3.5	2,464	2,310	154	6.3
Haakon	1,165	1,076	89	7.6	1,167	1,106	61	5.2
Hamlin	2,287	2,139	148	6.5	2,364	2,200	164	6.9
Hand	1,968	1,931	37	1.9	2,022	1,931	91	4.5
Hanson	1,379	1,313	66	4.8	1,417	1,342	75	5.3
Harding	852	815	37	4.3	783	775	8	1.0
Hughes	8,531	8,002	529	6.2	8,627	8,099	528	6.1
Hutchinson	3,933	3,725	208	5.3	3,933	3,752	181	4.6
Hyde	951	817	134	14.1	904	863	41	4.5
Jackson	1,437	1,359	78	5.4	1,438	1,375	63	4.4

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

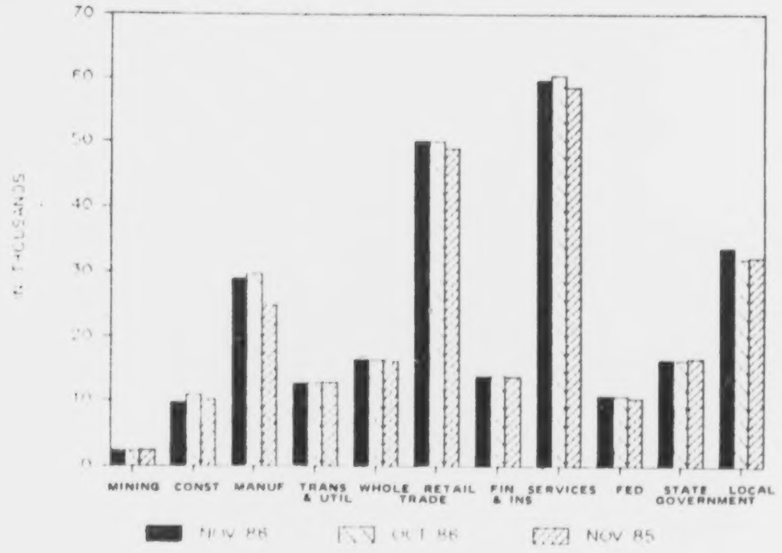
	November 1986 (1)				November 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,290	1,181	109	8.4	1,238	1,169	69	5.6
Jones	656	631	25	3.8	619	578	41	6.6
Kingsbury	2,939	2,735	204	6.9	2,973	2,782	191	6.4
Lake	4,809	4,350	459	9.5	4,972	4,576	396	8.0
Lawrence	9,983	9,427	556	5.6	9,926	9,356	570	5.7
Lincoln	6,582	6,152	430	6.5	6,718	6,280	438	6.5
Lyman	1,607	1,521	86	5.4	1,573	1,486	87	5.5
McCook	2,847	2,674	173	6.1	2,707	2,555	152	5.6
McPherson	1,567	1,499	68	4.3	1,717	1,528	189	11.0
Marshall	2,187	2,035	152	7.0	2,256	2,059	197	8.7
Meade	9,253	8,730	523	5.7	9,795	9,235	560	5.7
Mellette	882	796	86	9.8	820	747	73	8.9
Miner	1,295	1,198	97	7.5	1,377	1,278	99	7.2
Minnehaha	71,422	67,503	3,919	5.5	69,008	65,120	3,888	5.6
Moody	3,057	2,878	179	5.9	3,178	2,997	181	5.7
Pennington	39,576	37,355	2,221	5.6	38,166	35,771	2,395	6.3
Perkins	2,438	2,401	37	1.5	2,501	2,428	73	2.9
Potter	1,526	1,458	68	4.5	1,436	1,330	106	7.4
Roberts	4,477	4,164	313	7.0	4,715	4,409	306	6.5
Sanborn	1,126	1,048	78	6.9	1,136	1,069	67	5.9
Shannon	2,988	2,700	288	9.6	2,941	2,671	270	9.2
Spink	3,744	3,592	152	4.1	3,603	3,489	114	3.2
Stanley	1,504	1,370	134	8.9	1,365	1,276	89	6.5
Sully	840	832	8	1.0	843	829	14	1.7
Todd	2,776	2,574	202	7.3	2,663	2,458	205	7.7
Tripp	3,319	3,158	161	4.9	3,394	3,163	231	6.8
Turner	3,874	3,641	233	6.0	4,141	3,885	256	6.2
Union	4,723	4,353	370	7.8	4,562	4,215	347	7.6
Walworth	2,897	2,720	177	6.1	3,028	2,851	177	5.8
Yankton	10,045	9,481	564	5.6	10,036	9,474	562	5.6
Ziebach	805	764	41	5.1	828	783	45	5.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

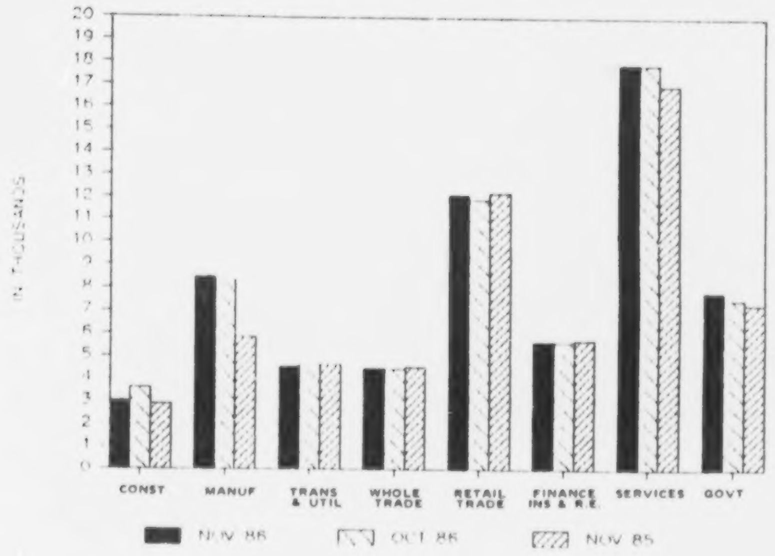
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	253.4	254.8	246.5	-.5	2.8
MINING..............................	2.3	2.3	2.4	.0	-4.2
CONSTRUCTION........................	9.7	10.9	10.2	-11.0	-4.9
MANUFACTURING.......................	28.8	29.5	24.7	-2.4	16.6
Durable Goods.....................	15.8	16.3	14.5	-3.1	9.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9.8	10.0	8.7	-2.0	12.6
Nondurable Goods..................	13.0	13.2	10.2	-1.5	27.5
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.6	7.8	5.0	-2.6	52.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.9	2.9	2.8	.0	3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.6	12.7	12.8	-.8	-1.6
Transportation....................	7.6	7.7	7.5	-1.3	1.3
Communication.....................	2.7	5.8	3.0	-53.4	-10.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	66.2	66.2	65.0	.0	1.8
Wholesale Trade...................	16.2	16.2	16.1	.0	.6
Durable Goods...................	7.3	7.3	7.3	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods................	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.1	2.3
Retail Trade......................	50.0	50.0	48.9	.0	2.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.7	13.9	13.7	-1.4	.0
SERVICES............................	59.6	60.4	58.6	-1.3	1.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15.0	15.7	15.0	-4.5	.0
Medical and Health................	23.4	23.4	22.8	.0	2.6
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.7	17.7	17.4	.0	1.7
GOVERNMENT..........................	60.5	59.0	59.1	2.5	2.4
Federal...........................	10.7	10.7	10.4	.0	2.9
State.............................	16.3	16.3	16.5	.0	-1.2
State Education.................	8.0	7.9	8.2	1.3	-2.4
Local.............................	33.5	32.0	32.3	4.7	3.7
Local Education.................	18.8	18.6	18.6	1.1	1.1

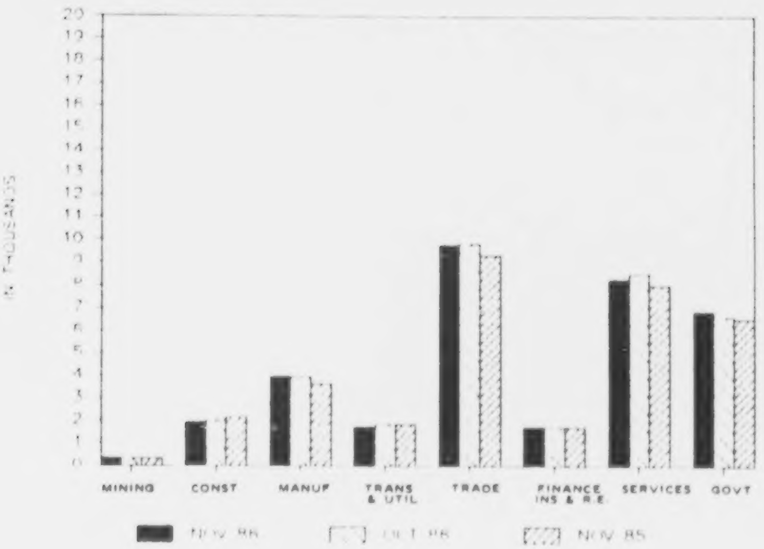
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	63.7	63.8	60.0	-.2	6.2
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3.0	3.6	2.9	-16.7	3.4
MANUFACTURING..................	8.4	8.3	5.8	1.2	44.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2
TRADE..........................	16.4	16.2	16.7	1.2	-1.8
Wholesale Trade..............	4.4	4.4	4.5	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade.................	12.1	11.9	12.2	1.7	-.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5.6	5.6	5.7	.0	-1.8
SERVICES.......................	17.9	17.9	17.0	.0	5.3
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.8	7.5	7.3	4.0	6.8

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34.2	34.6	33.2	-1.2	3.0
MINING.........................	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	2.0	2.1	-5.0	-9.5
MANUFACTURING..................	3.9	3.9	3.6	.0	8.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.7	1.8	1.8	-5.6	-5.6
TRADE..........................	9.7	9.8	9.3	-1.0	4.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8.2	8.5	8.0	-3.5	2.5
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.8	6.6	6.5	3.0	4.6

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	21,799	22,433	18,037	42.4	43.4	39.5
Durable Goods.....	12,381	12,849	11,319	41.3	43.0	40.7
Nondurable Goods..	9,418	9,584	6,718	43.7	43.9	37.5
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,461	6,343	3,840	45.4	48.4	38.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$334.54	$341.99	$293.49	$7.89	$7.88	$7.43
Durable Goods.....	$317.60	$329.81	$300.77	$7.69	$7.67	$7.39
Nondurable Goods..	$355.28	$358.22	$281.63	$8.13	$8.16	$7.51
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$376.82	$395.43	$271.55	$8.30	$8.17	$7.09

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
1967=100	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	Last Month	Last Year
All Items............	330.5	330.2	325.5	.1	1.5
Food & Beverages....	315.6	315.1	302.5	.2	4.3
Housing.............	363.0	363.7	354.4	-.2	2.4
Apparel.............	213.2	212.1	211.1	.5	1.0
Transportation......	302.6	302.2	320.9	.1	-5.7
Medical Care........	442.3	439.7	410.5	.6	7.7
Entertainment.......	276.5	275.3	268.4	.4	3.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

	NUMBER		
	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
Sex, Total	2,374	1,687	2,947
Male	1,493	860	1,778
Female	881	827	1,169
Race, Total	2,374	1,687	2,947
White	2,114	1,445	2,666
Nonwhite	260	242	281
Age, Total	2,374	1,687	2,947
Under 45	1,756	1,248	2,238
Over 45	618	439	709
[2] Industry, Total	2,374	1,687	2,947
Mining	52	30	40
Construction	480	132	582
Manufacturing	511	354	943
Transportation & Public Utilities	95	98	98
Trade	534	420	574
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	85	81	64
Services	466	455	464
Government	151	117	182
[2] Occupation, Total	2,374	1,687	2,947
Professional & Managerial	300	279	330
Clerical and Sales	449	475	486
Services	316	254	330
Processing	79	62	102
Machine Trade	121	78	148
Benchwork	170	153	499
Structural Work	621	226	750
Other	318	160	302
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,374	1,687	2,947
1-2 Weeks	411	303	602
3-4 Weeks	311	157	417
5-14 Weeks	879	681	1,111
15 Weeks & Over	773	546	817

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	2,527	1,748	3,156	44.6	-19.9
B. Weeks Compensated...........	8,235	8,567	9,931	-3.9	-17.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$633,737	$660,513	$827,587	-4.1	-23.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$38,823,500	$37,311,500	$33,405,700	4.1	16.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,481	8,953	6,103	-38.8	-10.2
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	4,210	5,857	2,646	-28.1	59.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	5,192	7,234	3,302	-28.2	57.2

	November 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$70,413

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	November 1986 People	November 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	43	$9,976
J. Partial Employment................	18	$2,808

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Bethesda, MD 20814

DID YOU KNOW???

There are approximately 458 businesses owned by minorities in South Dakota.

220 Businesses owned by American Indians

82 Businesses owned by Hispanics

57 Businesses owned by blacks

23 Businesses owned by Chinese

15 Businesses owned by Asian-Indians

14 Businesses owned by Koreans

11 Businesses owned by other Asians

10 Businesses owned by Phillipinos

10 Businesses owned by other minorities

9 Businesses owned by Japanese

4 Businesses owned by Vietnamese

2 Businesses owned by other Pacific Islanders

1 Business owned by Eskimo

SOURCE: 1982 Census of Business, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

December 1986 Published January 1987

1986 NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW

South Dakota's nonfarm employment averaged 251,700 in 1986. This is up 2,300 from the 1985 average of 249,400. Employment gains in seven of eight major industry groups resulted in a 0.9 percent rise in South Dakota's nonfarm employment in 1986.

When compared with the 1.0 percent growth registered in 1985, the 1986 increase shows the growth of the state's economy continued at a steady pace.

Annual employment averages are determined by averaging monthly employment levels in each of the eight major industry groups. These averages can then be used to show the year-to-year employment change in each industry. The following is a review of those changes.

Manufacturing employment rebounded from its 1985 decline to become one of two industries to grow by 800 jobs in 1986. Annual average employment in this industry was 28,300 in 1986--a 2.9 percent increase over the year.

The gain in manufacturing employment was split equally between the durable and nondurable goods sectors as each added 400 jobs. The 1985 annual average was lowered by a three-month labor dispute in the nondurable goods sector. Much of the 1986 increase is accounted for by the return to work of those involved in the dispute.

Manufacturing employment rose dramatically throughout 1986, to make up for the 1985 decrease, rising by approximately 1,500 from 27,300 at the start of the year to 28,800 by the end of 1986. Increased orders for durable business products caused manufacturers of those products to increase their employment levels. Producers of durable consumer goods, such as appliances, household furniture and jewelry did not fare as well.

In the nondurable goods sector, the food and kindred products industry was very unsettled. Rising costs and aging equipment caused much uncertainty among employers in this sector.

Employment gains in the federal and local sectors of government offset a decline in state government employment to result in an overall increase of 800 jobs in government.

Federal government employment grew by 200 in 1986 to average 10,800 in South Dakota. Much of this increase was due to additional workers hired for projects at Ellsworth Air Force Base and by the Army Corp of Engineers for work along the Missouri River.

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South Dakota Nonfarm Employment..6
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Increases in federal government employment were also noted in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices as a result of increased workloads partially brought on by a depressed farm economy and a more complex farm program.

ELECTIONS BOOST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Local government employment increased by 600 over the year. The addition of temporary workers for two statewide elections, the primary in June and the general election in November, worked to increase average employment in this sector.

The local education sector added 300 workers to its payrolls in 1986. The hiring of additional teaching and counseling staff was a result of increased kindergarten and elementary enrollment within many school districts and recent legislative mandates.

Services employment grew by 1.2 percent in 1986, with the addition of 700 jobs. Although employment increases were noted in the majority of service industry sectors, the medical/health and educational/membership/social services sectors had the largest gains with increases of 300 jobs each.

The medical services sector benefited from marketing efforts for short-term in-patient care, out-patient care, mental health and substance abuse treatment care. The addition of these services and state-of-the-art equipment increased the use of hospitals in South Dakota instead of facilities in neighboring states.

The educational/membership/social sector increase was distributed evenly among each portion of this industry sector. Employment in this sector has risen because of an increasing number of community services and heightened consumer demand for fitness services.

Employment in business services fared best during the first three months of the year. The remainder of the year showed decreases for this sector. A rising need for tax preparation services later in the year was one of the few bright spots for this industry sector.

CONSTRUCTION INCREASES FOR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Construction employment increased for the fourth year in a row in South Dakota. Annual average employment for the construction industry was 9,700 in 1986. This is a 2.1 percent increase from 1985. Employment rose by 100 jobs in 1983, by 900 in 1984, 200 in 1985 and 200 again in 1986. Much of the increase can be attributed to special trades contractors such as plumbers, painters and electricians.

The beginning of the year started slowly for the construction industry because of weather delays. Good weather conditions for the remainder of the year helped to keep construction activity high. Work on commercial buildings dominated the construction season, although new housing starts have made a small comeback.

Following two years of exceptional growth, employment growth in the finance/insurance/real estate industry has leveled somewhat. Employment in this industry grew by 200 jobs or 1.4 percent in 1986. This industry has added 1,800 jobs in the past three years.

Employers new to the state within the last few years are still adding staff, even though the finance industry did not enjoy the benefits of having new large firms entering the finance arena in 1986.

TRADE EMPLOYMENT REMAINS STABLE

Employment remained relatively stable in the state's trade industry during 1986. Wholesale and retail trade is South Dakota's largest industry, employing more than one in four of the state's nonfarm workers. Wholesale trade employment decreased by 400 over the year. Retail trade employment went up by 100.

General merchandise stores added workers during 1986 as the level of retail sales rose following a slowdown in 1985. Employment trends in food stores varied by employer. Some stores added workers while others did not fare as well in this highly competitive industry. Another recent trend among some general merchandise firms is the incorporation of new customer services, such as pharmacies and medical offices, within general merchandise stores.

The building materials and garden supply sector of this industry seems to be going through an unstable period of change. Employment trends in this sector are dependent upon geographic location and new home building activity.

The wholesale trade sector was negatively impacted by a decreased demand over-the-year for farm equipment and supplies and construction equipment. However, wholesale trade has benefited from higher demand for nonfarm business equipment and supplies and nondurable consumer goods.

MINING EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Employment in the state's mining industry grew by 100 in 1986 to 2,600. At 4.0 percent, this is the largest percentage growth of any industry in 1986. However, because of the limited size of this industry (it is South Dakota's smallest) small changes in actual employment result in large percentage changes. Employment gains were noted in the metal mining sector as a result of increased mining activity in the Black Hills.

Transportation/public utilities employment remained stable in 1986 declining by 100. The transportation sector added 100 jobs over the year. However, employment in the communications sector fell by 200. Railroad employment declined slightly, and truck transportation rose about 100. A slight increase was also shown in the transportation sector due to additional package delivery activity. Communications employment was down due to changes in telephone communications, even though consumer demand has risen for other communications services, such as cable television.

On the surface, it appears that little change occurred in the state's nonfarm employment picture. However, a closer look at those industries showed a great deal of activity and change.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	December 1986 (1)				December 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,049,000	110,588,000	7,461,000	6.3(3)	115,780,000	108,063,000	7,717,000	6.7(3)
South Dakota	343,000	325,200	17,800	5.2	337,100	316,800	20,300	6.0
Sioux Falls MSA	70,371	67,198	3,173	4.5	68,208	64,784	3,424	5.0
Rapid City MSA	39,478	37,438	2,040	5.2	37,166	34,761	2,405	6.5
Aurora	1,480	1,438	42	2.8	1,369	1,336	33	2.4
Beadle	9,340	8,886	454	4.9	9,090	8,653	437	4.8
Bennett	1,529	1,463	66	4.3	1,482	1,423	59	4.0
Bon Homme	3,327	3,211	116	3.5	3,204	3,057	147	4.6
Brookings	12,945	12,268	677	5.2	13,408	12,491	917	6.8
Brown	20,065	19,027	1,038	5.2	19,226	17,957	1,269	6.6
Brule	2,545	2,439	106	4.2	2,718	2,530	188	6.9
Buffalo	487	409	78	16.0	419	364	55	13.1
Butte	3,683	3,460	223	6.1	3,571	3,299	272	7.6
Campbell	1,072	982	90	8.4	1,010	930	80	7.9
Charles Mix	4,160	3,911	249	6.0	3,795	3,611	184	4.8
Clark	1,840	1,736	104	5.7	1,827	1,715	112	6.1
Clay	6,519	6,113	406	6.2	6,485	6,058	427	6.6
Codington	11,630	10,752	878	7.5	11,644	10,743	901	7.7
Corson	1,652	1,548	104	6.3	1,557	1,447	110	7.1
Custer	3,270	3,129	141	4.3	3,232	3,069	163	5.0
Davison	8,857	8,510	347	3.9	8,546	8,182	364	4.3
Day	3,274	3,103	171	5.2	3,300	3,063	237	7.2
Deuel	2,148	1,953	195	9.1	2,160	1,884	276	12.8
Dewey	1,945	1,820	125	6.4	1,947	1,808	139	7.1
Douglas	1,557	1,527	30	1.9	1,582	1,533	49	3.1
Edmunds	2,312	2,196	116	5.0	2,154	2,035	119	5.5
Fall River	3,577	3,400	177	4.9	3,480	3,276	204	5.9
Faulk	1,263	1,189	74	5.9	1,186	1,147	39	3.3
Grant	4,230	4,011	219	5.2	4,051	3,836	215	5.3
Gregory	2,465	2,367	98	4.0	2,332	2,246	86	3.7
Haakon	1,076	1,036	40	3.7	1,175	1,103	72	6.1
Hamlin	2,222	2,089	133	6.0	2,333	2,182	151	6.5
Hand	1,954	1,906	48	2.5	1,963	1,891	72	3.7
Hanson	1,353	1,285	68	5.0	1,373	1,314	59	4.3
Harding	863	761	102	11.8	833	788	45	5.4
Hughes	8,455	8,134	321	3.8	8,427	8,018	409	4.9
Hutchinson	3,860	3,705	155	4.0	3,937	3,686	251	6.4
Hyde	850	800	50	5.9	911	842	69	7.6
Jackson	1,340	1,266	74	5.5	1,390	1,300	90	6.5

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

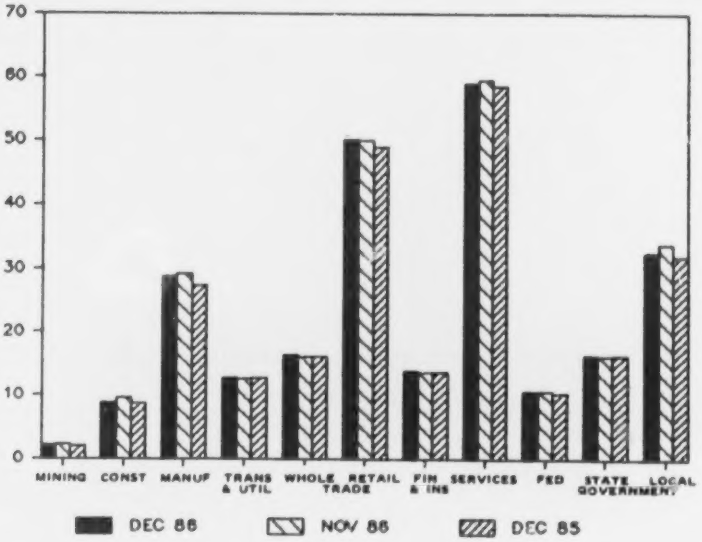
	December 1986 (1)				December 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,181	1,155	26	2.2	1,168	1,131	37	3.2
Jones	624	588	36	5.8	632	565	67	10.6
Kingsbury	2,820	2,661	159	5.6	2,879	2,716	163	5.7
Lake	4,607	4,264	343	7.4	4,696	4,343	353	7.5
Lawrence	10,146	9,515	631	6.2	9,913	9,175	738	7.4
Lincoln	6,451	6,170	281	4.4	6,554	6,184	370	5.6
Lyman	1,507	1,431	76	5.0	1,492	1,392	100	6.7
McCook	2,759	2,614	145	5.3	2,672	2,462	210	7.9
McPherson	1,560	1,472	88	5.6	1,534	1,481	53	3.5
Marshall	2,091	1,977	114	5.5	2,171	2,006	165	7.6
Meade	8,944	8,506	438	4.9	9,582	9,024	558	5.8
Mellette	905	841	64	7.1	799	740	59	7.4
Miner	1,280	1,202	78	6.1	1,327	1,213	114	8.6
Minnehaha	70,371	67,198	3,173	4.5	68,208	64,784	3,424	5.0
Moody	3,062	2,875	187	6.1	3,105	2,917	188	6.1
Pennington	39,478	37,438	2,040	5.2	37,166	34,761	2,405	6.5
Perkins	2,448	2,338	110	4.5	2,441	2,388	53	2.2
Potter	1,502	1,418	84	5.6	1,367	1,300	67	4.9
Roberts	4,358	4,023	335	7.7	4,519	4,155	364	8.1
Sanborn	1,096	1,034	62	5.7	1,088	1,037	51	4.7
Shannon	2,968	2,653	315	10.6	3,064	2,802	262	8.6
Spink	3,645	3,559	86	2.4	3,480	3,280	200	5.7
Stanley	1,376	1,308	68	4.9	1,302	1,206	96	7.4
Sully	813	797	16	2.0	803	789	14	1.7
Todd	2,732	2,553	179	6.6	2,579	2,344	235	9.1
Tripp	3,215	3,119	96	3.0	3,251	3,075	176	5.4
Turner	3,675	3,462	213	5.8	4,011	3,754	257	6.4
Union	4,629	4,237	392	8.5	4,610	4,136	474	10.3
Walworth	2,831	2,670	161	5.7	2,972	2,802	170	5.7
Yankton	9,964	9,518	446	4.5	9,799	9,290	509	5.2
Ziebach	785	757	28	3.6	769	738	31	4.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

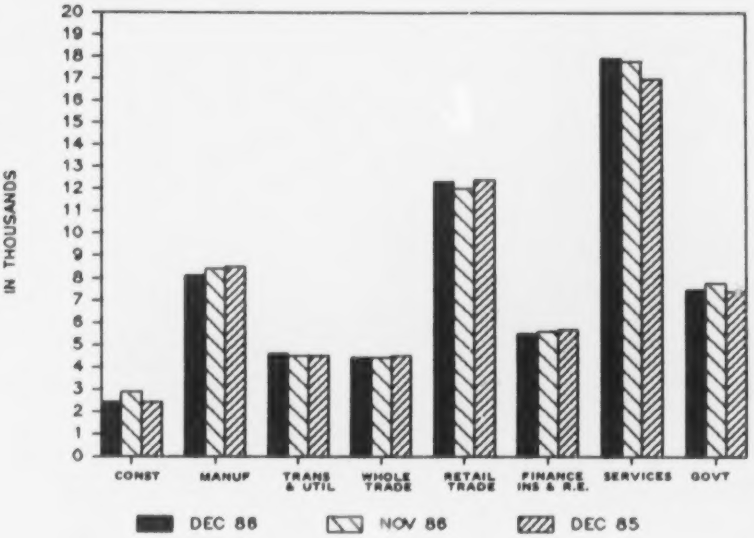
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 7.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	251.5	254.1	247.1	-1.0	1.8
MINING................................	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
CONSTRUCTION..........................	8.9	9.7	8.7	-8.2	2.3
MANUFACTURING.........................	28.8	29.1	27.3	-1.0	5.5
Durable Goods......................	15.7	15.9	14.5	-1.3	8.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9.8	9.8	8.9	.0	10.1
Nondurable Goods...................	13.1	13.1	12.8	.0	2.3
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.6	7.8	7.7	-2.6	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.9	2.9	2.8	.0	3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.8	12.6	12.8	1.6	.0
Transportation.....................	7.7	7.6	7.6	1.3	1.3
Communication......................	2.8	2.8	2.9	.0	-3.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	66.3	66.2	65.1	.2	1.8
Wholesale Trade....................	16.1	16.1	16.1	1.9	1.9
Durable Goods....................	7.2	7.2	7.2	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods.................	8.9	8.9	8.9	.0	.0
Retail Trade.......................	50.2	50.1	49.0	.2	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.8	13.7	13.7	.7	.7
SERVICES............................	59.0	59.5	58.6	-.8	.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15.1	15.1	14.8	.0	2.0
Medical and Health.................	23.5	23.5	22.9	.0	2.6
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.3	17.4	17.6	-.6	-1.7
GOVERNMENT..........................	59.7	61.0	58.7	-2.1	1.7
Federal............................	10.8	10.8	10.4	.0	3.8
State..............................	16.4	16.3	16.4	.6	.0
State Education.................	8.1	8.0	8.1	1.1	.0
Local..............................	32.5	33.9	32.0	-4.1	1.6
Local Education.................	19.1	18.9	18.8	1.1	1.6

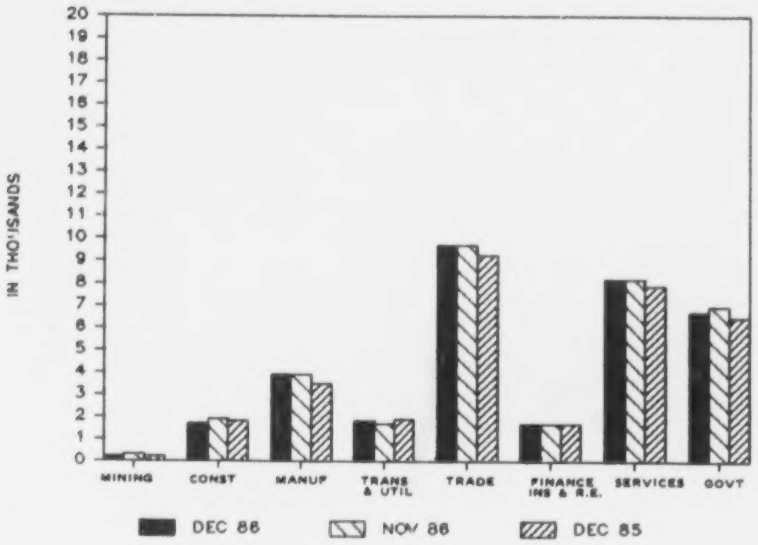
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	62.8	63.4	62.4	-.9	.6
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.4	2.9	2.4	-17.2	.0
MANUFACTURING..................	8.1	8.4	8.5	-3.6	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.2
TRADE..........................	16.7	16.4	16.8	1.8	-.6
Wholesale Trade..............	4.4	4.4	4.5	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade.................	12.3	12.0	12.4	2.5	-.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5.5	5.6	5.7	-1.8	-3.5
SERVICES.......................	17.9	17.8	17.0	.6	5.3
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.5	7.8	7.4	-3.8	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	33.9	34.4	32.9	-1.5	3.0
MINING.........................	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.7	1.9	1.8	-10.5	-5.6
MANUFACTURING..................	3.9	3.9	3.5	.0	11.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	-5.3
TRADE..........................	9.7	9.7	9.3	.0	4.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8.2	8.2	7.9	.0	3.8
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.7	7.0	6.5	-4.3	3.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	21,755	22,107	20,663	42.0	42.4	42.8
Durable Goods.....	12,319	12,535	11,354	41.8	41.2	42.5
Nondurable Goods..	9,436	9,572	9,309	42.3	43.8	43.3
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,174	6,461	6,499	44.9	46.9	46.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$338.52	$331.57	$328.70	$8.06	$7.82	$7.68
Durable Goods.....	$327.71	$316.00	$312.38	$7.84	$7.67	$7.35
Nondurable Goods..	$353.21	$350.84	$349.86	$8.35	$8.01	$8.08
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$367.28	$376.61	$358.51	$8.18	$8.03	$7.76

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
1967=100	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Last Month	Last Year
All Items.............	331.1	330.8	326.6	.1	1.4
Food & Beverages....	317.0	316.4	303.6	.2	4.4
Housing..............	362.1	361.7	355.0	.1	2.0
Apparel..............	210.9	213.1	211.2	1.0	-0.1
Transportation......	304.8	304.3	323.2	.2	-5.7
Medical Care........	446.8	444.6	413.0	.5	8.2
Entertainment.......	277.4	277.4	269.0	.0	3.1

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
Sex, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
Male	2,390	1,493	3,361
Female	981	881	1,311
Race, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
White	3,058	2,114	4,319
Nonwhite	313	260	353
Age, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
Under 45	2,562	1,756	3,689
Over 45	809	618	983
[2] Industry, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
Mining	107	52	150
Construction	921	480	1,436
Manufacturing	692	511	1,227
Transportation & Public Utilities	146	95	159
Trade	632	534	828
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	109	85	83
Services	560	466	560
Government	204	151	229
[2] Occupation, Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
Professional & Managerial	364	300	372
Clerical and Sales	470	449	519
Services	388	316	428
Processing	104	79	113
Machine Trade	151	121	220
Benchwork	220	170	615
Structural Work	1,181	621	1,779
Other	493	318	626
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,371	2,374	4,672
1-2 Weeks	615	411	948
3-4 Weeks	598	311	934
5-14 Weeks	1,288	879	1,792
15 Weeks & Over	870	773	998

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	4,063	2,527	3,444	60.8	18.0
B. Weeks Compensated...........	15,873	8,235	17,414	92.8	-8.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$1,214,351	$633,737	$1,467,082	91.6	-17.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$37,849,500	$38,823,500	$32,083,300	-2.5	18.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	N/A	5,481	5,592	N/A	N/A
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	N/A	4,210	3,324	N/A	N/A
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	N/A	5,192	3,521	N/A	N/A

	December 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$68,867

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	December 1986 People	December 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	42	$9,744
J. Partial Employment................	38	$3,002

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN DECEMBER

Nonfarm wage and salary employment measured 251,500 in December. This is down 2,600 from the election inflated November figure, but up 4,000 from December 1985. (See table on page six.)

Over-the-year (December to December) increases were noted in seven of eight major industry groups. The only group not to show an employment gain was the transportation/public utilities industry, which remained the same over the year.

On a month-to-month basis, employment fell by 2,600 from November to December as a result of typical seasonal employment declines and the loss of temporary local government workers hired for the November election.

Construction employment declined by 800 from November to December. However this is only one-half of the decrease of 1,600 jobs noted from November to December of 1985.

Employment in the services industry was down by 500. Manufacturing was off by 300 over the month and mining was down by 100. All these declines reflect typical seasonal decreases in employment for these industries.

Three industries posted small month-to-month gains. Transportation/public utilities employment grew by 200. Wholesale/retail trade went up by 100 as did finance/insurance/real estate employment.

South Dakota's unemployment rate fell to 5.2 percent in December. The state's unemployment rate stood at 5.9 percent in November of 1986 and 6.0 percent in December of 1985.

Approximately 17,800 South Dakotans were unemployed in December. This compares with 20,300 one year ago and 20,600 in November. Approximately 325,200 South Dakotans were employed in December.

JOB
SERVICE
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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3/18/87 S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

January 1987 Published February 1987

LABOR BULLETIN ENHANCED

The nonfarm employment data by industry tabled each month in the Labor Bulletin rely on the cooperation of South Dakota employers in completing the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. Because additional employers are now participating in the CES, statewide employment levels by industry can now be reported on a more detailed basis, beginning with this issue.

The CES is a sample survey of the state's employers which provides an excellent current profile of the number of jobs within each industry. This information can be used for monitoring business activity, and thus provides one component in analyzing the current economy of the state. Business people use this employment data as a guide for decisions concerning sales, purchases, expansions of existing businesses and new business ventures.

Because of its important applications, the quality of information must be optimal. The number of employers within each industry who are included in the sample is carefully set to reflect the universe of all South Dakota employers within that industry. The cooperation of those participating employers is vital in collecting and publishing this employment information.

The information reported by each sample participant is confidential. Therefore, before employment levels by industry can be published, an adequate number of employers within each industry must participate. This safeguards against disclosure of an employer whose employment is a major component of the total employment in a sector. Consequently, the more employers who are willing to participate in the survey, the greater the detail in which employment levels can be published.

This issue of the Labor Bulletin marks the first publication of more detailed employment levels in the services[1] industry, retail trade[2] and finance, insurance and real estate[1]. An explanation of the changes made in the publication of each of these industry's employment levels follows.

Also included is a look at the great diversity of businesses within each of the sectors for which employment will now be published. As these examples demonstrate, employers are grouped together in industry break-outs based on the similarity of the products or services they provide.

Employment within the retail trade[2] division will now be broken into two sectors. One of these sectors is general merchandise, apparel and accessory stores[3]. The other sector will include employment within food stores[3].

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Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

General merchandise businesses range from department stores to variety stores to convenience stores. Apparel and accessory stores sell such products as ready-to-wear clothing, shoes, sports apparel and uniforms. Food stores[3] include not only grocery stores, but meat markets, bakeries, health food stores and such specialized food stores as those that sell candy.

Employment within the finance, insurance and real estate industry[1] was previously reported as one. Employment within finance[2] and insurance[2] will now be reported separately. Finance[2] employment will be further detailed for banking[3]. Together with banking[3], the finance[2] division also includes credit agencies and security and commodity brokers.

The types of employers in insurance[2] are insurance carriers, agents and brokers who provide life insurance, accident and health insurance and medical service plans, fire and casualty insurance, title insurance and pension funds.

Several additional breakouts will now be used for reporting employment within the services[1] industry. A separate employment level will now be published for the personal and business[3] services sector of the hotels, amusement, personal and business[2] division of the services[1] industry. Examples of employers providing personal services are dry cleaners, laundromats and beauty and barber shops. Business services are provided by such establishments as advertising firms, temporary employment agencies and commercial cleaning services.

While employment for the educational, social and membership[2] division of the services[1] industry was previously combined, each will now be reported separately. Examples of service-providing businesses within the educational[2] division are private elementary, secondary and post-secondary schools. All public school employment is included with government employment.

Social services[2] includes day care centers, counseling services, adjustment training centers, senior citizen centers and dependency treatment centers.

Membership organization[2] employment includes tribes, professional organizations for doctors, pharmacists and lawyers; Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts; youth associations -- YMCAs and YWCAs; Elks clubs; veterans organizations and religious organizations.

[1] Major industry classification
[2] Subdivision of major industry
[3] Greater detail of subdivision

As demonstrated above, employment information is greatly enhanced by the ability to publish the data in as much detail as possible. In some cases, the participation of additional employers in the CES sample means that additional data can be published. In other cases, it means data can be published in more detail. Both cases allow better identification of where and why employment changes are occurring. The cooperation of employers who are now included in the CES sample is greatly appreciated. With their ongoing participation and the willingness of additional employers to participate, the CES will continue to provide valuable information.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JANUARY

South Dakota's nonfarm employment was 246,200 in January, up 3,700 from the year-ago level, but down 6,100 from December's level.

The largest over-the-year increases were noted in the manufacturing and trade industries. Manufacturing employment rose 1,400 over the year. This increase was found mainly within the durable goods division, due to additional hiring to meet increased product demand.

The trade industry noted employment increases of 1,200 over the year. This growth, concentrated largely within the retail trade division, was found among employers selling windows, lumber and miscellaneous building supplies. Employment within this division, like employment within the construction industry, is higher than year-ago levels because this January brought much milder temperatures than one year ago. Construction employment was up 600 from January, 1986 levels.

Employment in the services industry was also up over the year. The increase of 400 in this industry was the result of a gain in the medical and health services division which helped offset declines in the personal and business services sector. Employment increases in the medical and health division were found within not only hospitals, but nursing and retirement homes, clinics and dentists' and doctors' offices.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over-the-month employment declines were noted in several industries. Within the trade industry, which noted a decline of 2,400 jobs, employment losses were found mainly in the retail trade division. This is a seasonal trend which occurs each year following the Christmas holiday.

Government employment declined by 1,400 over the month. Part of this was found within state education and can be explained by the holiday vacation of support staff within the state's colleges and universities.

Once again showing the weather's impact on construction activity, typical seasonal employment declines, of 1,100, were noted within that industry over the month.

An over-the-month decline of 700 jobs was also noted in the services industry. The educational services division and the hotels, amusement, personal and business services division accounted for the greatest share of these declines. Workers employed by private schools who do not have yearly contracts and did not work during the holiday season accounted for much of the decline in the educational services division.

A decline of 300 was noted within the transportation division. This was brought about partially by the post holiday season's affect on package and parcel delivery businesses.

The unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in January, up slightly from the 5.2 percent level recorded in December. Approximately 312,700 South Dakotans were employed in January, while 18,100 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1987 (1)				January 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	117,703,000	109,084,000	8,620,000	7.3(3)	115,431,000	106,959,000	8,472,000	7.3(3)
South Dakota	330,800	312,700	18,100	5.5	324,100	303,900	20,200	6.2
Sioux Falls MSA	68,374	65,242	3,132	4.6	67,622	63,648	3,974	5.9
Rapid City MSA	37,781	35,571	2,210	5.8	35,955	33,570	2,385	6.6
Aurora	1,362	1,295	67	4.9	1,276	1,244	32	2.5
Beadle	9,343	8,782	561	6.0	8,847	8,368	479	5.4
Bennett	1,415	1,379	36	2.5	1,359	1,301	58	4.3
Bon Homme	3,157	3,073	84	2.7	3,064	2,947	117	3.8
Brookings	12,643	11,904	739	5.8	12,874	11,943	931	7.2
Brown	19,936	18,829	1,107	5.6	19,042	17,839	1,203	6.3
Brule	2,409	2,274	135	5.6	2,440	2,277	163	6.7
Buffalo	450	400	50	11.1	389	343	46	11.8
Butte	3,493	3,263	230	6.6	3,229	3,038	191	5.9
Campbell	969	907	62	6.4	944	888	56	5.9
Charles Mix	3,596	3,379	217	6.0	3,631	3,410	221	6.1
Clark	1,700	1,607	93	5.5	1,690	1,601	89	5.3
Clay	6,250	5,867	383	6.1	6,070	5,742	328	5.4
Codington	11,694	10,871	823	7.0	11,118	10,183	935	8.4
Corson	1,502	1,412	90	6.0	1,366	1,288	78	5.7
Custer	3,299	3,136	163	4.9	3,230	3,045	185	5.7
Davison	8,594	8,278	316	3.7	8,263	7,929	334	4.0
Day	3,059	2,874	185	6.0	3,111	2,858	253	8.1
Deuel	1,973	1,784	189	9.6	2,023	1,757	266	13.1
Dewey	1,814	1,670	144	7.9	1,820	1,687	133	7.3
Douglas	1,495	1,458	37	2.5	1,481	1,421	60	4.1
Edmunds	2,268	2,118	150	6.6	2,064	1,959	105	5.1
Fall River	3,388	3,203	185	5.5	3,431	3,226	205	6.0
Faulk	1,135	1,101	34	3.0	1,099	1,047	52	4.7
Grant	4,104	3,831	273	6.7	3,985	3,715	270	6.8
Gregory	2,251	2,180	71	3.2	2,133	2,051	82	3.8
Haakon	1,036	987	49	4.7	1,092	1,032	60	5.5
Hamlin	2,060	1,942	118	5.7	2,112	1,935	177	8.4
Hand	1,822	1,721	101	5.5	1,806	1,722	84	4.7
Hanson	1,259	1,203	56	4.4	1,254	1,196	58	4.6
Harding	734	719	15	2.0	711	705	6	0.8
Hughes	8,296	7,926	370	4.5	8,251	7,893	358	4.3
Hutchinson	3,688	3,525	163	4.4	3,754	3,535	219	5.8
Hyde	802	750	52	6.5	789	755	34	4.3
Jackson	1,301	1,211	90	6.9	1,397	1,300	97	6.9

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1987 (1)				January 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,157	1,107	50	4.3	1,123	1,075	48	4.3
Jones	567	537	30	5.3	595	537	58	9.7
Kingsbury	2,594	2,476	118	4.5	2,717	2,506	211	7.8
Lake	4,432	4,095	337	7.6	4,616	4,220	396	8.6
Lawrence	10,055	9,444	611	6.1	9,532	9,011	521	5.5
Lincoln	6,404	6,038	366	5.7	6,457	6,019	438	6.8
Lyman	1,436	1,354	82	5.7	1,375	1,289	86	6.3
McCook	2,541	2,414	127	5.0	2,580	2,333	247	9.6
McPherson	1,401	1,352	49	3.5	1,465	1,395	70	4.8
Marshall	1,944	1,821	123	6.3	1,960	1,809	151	7.7
Meade	8,787	8,329	458	5.2	8,424	7,953	471	5.6
Mellette	869	828	41	4.7	715	665	50	7.0
Miner	1,158	1,091	67	5.8	1,255	1,110	145	11.6
Minnehaha	68,374	65,242	3,132	4.6	67,622	63,648	3,974	5.9
Moody	2,962	2,730	232	7.8	2,996	2,779	217	7.2
Pennington	37,781	35,571	2,210	5.8	35,955	33,570	2,385	6.6
Perkins	2,259	2,220	39	1.7	2,257	2,209	48	2.1
Potter	1,432	1,368	64	4.5	1,370	1,302	68	5.0
Roberts	3,983	3,682	301	7.6	4,181	3,785	396	9.5
Sanborn	1,043	981	62	5.9	1,064	984	80	7.5
Shannon	2,558	2,302	256	10.0	2,576	2,333	243	9.4
Spink	3,497	3,400	97	2.8	3,430	3,325	105	3.1
Stanley	1,277	1,195	82	6.4	1,313	1,220	93	7.1
Sully	735	714	21	2.9	781	741	40	5.1
Todd	2,629	2,448	181	6.9	2,561	2,324	237	9.3
Tripp	3,130	2,975	155	5.0	2,941	2,794	147	5.0
Turner	3,606	3,387	219	6.1	3,667	3,424	243	6.6
Union	4,590	4,059	531	11.6	4,481	4,039	442	9.9
Walworth	2,698	2,543	155	5.7	2,775	2,594	181	6.5
Yankton	9,878	9,452	426	4.3	9,449	8,986	463	4.9
Ziebach	742	703	39	5.3	745	715	30	4.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

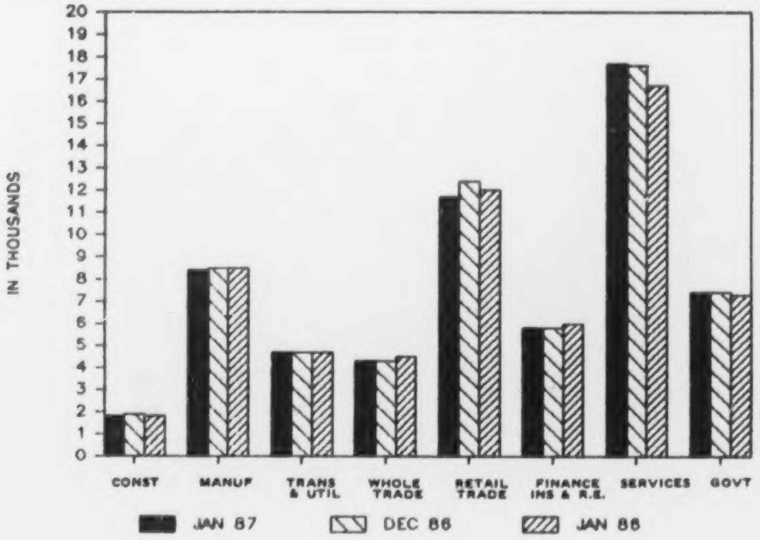
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 6.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	246.2	252.3	242.5	-2.4	1.5
MINING	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.5	8.6	6.9	-12.8	8.7
MANUFACTURING	28.7	28.9	27.3	-.7	5.1
Durable Goods	15.5	15.7	14.3	-1.3	8.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.6	9.6	8.8	.0	9.1
Nondurable Goods	13.2	13.2	13.0	.0	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.9	7.9	-1.3	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.9	2.9	2.7	.0	7.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.8	12.7	-2.3	-1.6
Transportation	7.5	7.8	7.5	-3.8	.0
Communication	2.8	2.8	2.9	.0	-3.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.7	66.1	62.5	-3.6	1.9
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.1	16.0	-.6	.0
Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	7.1	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.9	8.9	.0	.0
Retail Trade	47.8	50.0	46.5	-4.4	2.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8.1	9.2	8.1	-12.0	.0
Food Stores	7.3	7.3	7.2	.0	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.2	14.1	14.0	.7	1.4
Finance	8.9	8.9	8.7	.0	2.3
Banking	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3.3	3.3	3.3	.0	.0
SERVICES	58.9	59.6	58.5	-1.2	.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.8	15.2	15.2	-2.6	-2.6
Personal and Business	7.3	7.5	7.7	-2.7	-5.2
Medical and Health Services	23.5	23.3	22.7	.9	3.5
Educational Services	4.5	5.0	4.6	-10.0	-2.2
Social Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8.7	8.7	8.7	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	58.3	59.7	58.2	-2.3	.2
Federal	10.9	11.0	10.4	-.9	4.8
State	15.7	16.4	16.0	-4.3	-1.9
State Education	7.3	8.1	7.7	-9.9	-5.2
Local	31.6	32.3	31.7	-2.2	-.3
Local Education	18.8	19.1	18.8	-1.6	.0

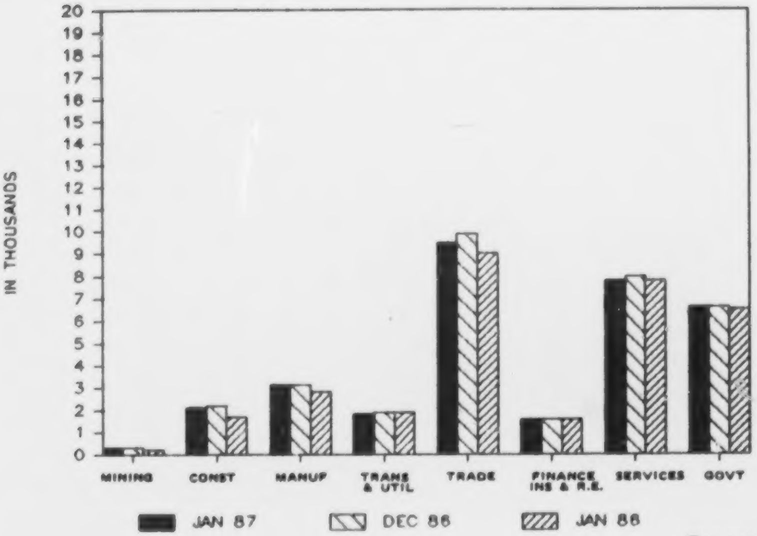
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL........................	61.9	62.7	61.5	-1.3	.7
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	.0
MANUFACTURING.................	8.4	8.5	8.5	-1.2	-1.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.7	4.7	4.7	.0	.0
TRADE.........................	16.1	16.7	16.5	-3.6	-2.4
Wholesale Trade..............	4.3	4.3	4.5	.0	-4.4
Retail Trade.................	11.7	12.4	12.0	-5.6	-2.5
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5.8	5.8	6.0	.0	-3.3
SERVICES......................	17.7	17.6	16.7	.6	6.0
GOVERNMENT....................	7.4	7.4	7.3	.0	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL..........................	32.7	33.6	31.5	-2.7	3.8
MINING.........................	.3	.3	.2	.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	2.1	2.2	1.7	-4.5	23.5
MANUFACTURING..................	3.1	3.1	2.8	.0	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.9	1.9	-5.3	-5.3
TRADE..........................	9.5	9.9	9.0	-4.0	5.6
Wholesale Trade..............	2.1	2.1	1.8	.0	16.7
Retail Trade.................	7.4	7.8	7.2	-5.1	2.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.6	1.6	1.6	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	7.8	8.0	7.8	-2.5	.0
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.6	6.6	6.5	.0	1.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	21,603	21,884	20,783	42.2	41.9	41.6
Durable Goods.....	12,107	12,298	11,343	40.5	41.6	40.1
Nondurable Goods..	9,496	9,586	9,440	44.3	42.2	43.4
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,359	6,436	6,318	45.6	44.9	45.6
Rapid City MSA......	2,307	2,353	1,862	38.1	37.0	36.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$340.98	$339.81	$317.41	$8.08	$8.11	$7.63
Durable Goods.....	314.69	330.72	296.34	7.77	7.95	7.39
Nondurable Goods..	374.34	351.10	342.86	8.45	8.32	7.90
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$377.11	$358.75	$354.31	$8.27	$7.99	$7.77
Rapid City MSA......	266.70	255.30	246.62	7.00	6.90	6.72

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CHANGES MADE TO CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will begin publishing a revised Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the release of the January, 1987 index. The CPI is periodically updated to retain its relevancy in reflecting current consumer buying patterns. The last revision occurred in 1978 and was representative of consumer buying patterns of the early seven ties. The current revision will include changes based on consumer surveys conducted between 1982 and 1984.

All expenditure groups in the CPI will be impacted by the changes. Notable changes will occur in specific items such as apartment rental equivalency measures, food and daycare.

Specific questions on changes in the Consumer Price Index to be published in the next and succeeding issues of the Labor Bulletin can be directed to the Labor Market Information Center at (605) 622-2314.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

		NUMBER	
	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986
Sex, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
Male	3,193	2,390	3,738
Female	1,211	981	1,377
Race, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
White	4,083	3,058	4,766
Nonwhite	321	313	349
Age, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
Under 45	3,420	2,562	3,959
Over 45	984	809	1,156
[2] Industry, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
Mining	162	107	168
Construction	1,272	921	1,578
Manufacturing	903	692	1,234
Transportation & Public Utilities	189	146	181
Trade	854	632	957
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	107	109	86
Services	672	560	629
Government	245	204	282
[2] Occupation, Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
Professional & Managerial	417	364	408
Clerical and Sales	572	470	596
Services	506	388	524
Processing	201	104	145
Machine Trade	182	151	243
Benchwork	246	220	563
Structural Work	1,612	1,181	1,914
Other	668	493	722
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,404	3,371	5,115
1-2 Weeks	968	615	968
3-4 Weeks	512	598	561
5-14 Weeks	2,066	1,288	2,614
15 Weeks & Over	858	870	972

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	3,522	4,063	5,097	-13.3	-30.9
B. Weeks Compensated...........	17,999	15,873	26,599	13.4	-32.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$1,497,095	$1,214,351	$2,321,512	23.3	-35.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$37,701,600	$37,849,500	$31,125,300	-.4	21.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	N/A	N/A	8,061	N/A	N/A
F. Nonfarm Placements...........	N/A	N/A	2,597	N/A	N/A
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	N/A	N/A	3,214	N/A	N/A

	January 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$58,353

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	January 1987 People	January 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	40	$9,280
J. Partial Employment................	45	$3,555

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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MORE RAPID CITY MSA INFORMATION NOW PUBLISHED

This month's Labor Bulletin is also the first issue in which manufacturing hours and earnings data is being published for the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This information, generally appearing on page nine of the Labor Bulletin, includes the number of production workers, average weekly hours, and average weekly and hourly wages in manufacturing. This data can also now be published because of additional employer participation and confidentiality requirements being met.

For these same reasons, nonfarm employment tabled for the trade industry in the Rapid City MSA will be differentiated between wholesale and retail.

DID YOU KNOW???

1986 issues of the South Dakota Labor Bulletin containing articles on the subjects below are available from the Labor Market Information Center.

EMPLOYMENT	
"Construction Employment in South Dakota"	Published April, 1986
"1985 Nonfarm Employment in Review"	Published January, 1986
"Tourism Boosts Employment"	Published June, 1986
UNEMPLOYMENT	
"An Insight Into Unemployment"	Published August, 1986
COMPONENTS OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA WORKFORCE	
"South Dakota Farmers Have the Skills Needed by Employers"	Published September, 1986
"South Dakota's Part-Time Workers Are a Diverse Group"	Published October, 1986
"Summer Jobs for Youth"	Published May, 1986
PROFILE OF SOUTH DAKOTA BUSINESSES	
"Births and Deaths of Firms in South Dakota"	Published November, 1986
"Labor Turnover in South Dakota"	Published March, 1986
"Size of Business in South Dakota"	Published July, 1986
"Survival of New Businesses in South Dakota"	Published December, 1986

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

4/13/87 S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

February 1987 Published March 1987

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT TIED TO LIFESTYLES

Because work plays such a major role in our everyday lives, changes in our lifestyles greatly affect the labor force and vice versa. This causal relationship is especially recognizable within the female work force of South Dakota.

Women participating in the labor force have always been and continue to be outnumbered by their male counterparts. However, from 1980 to 1985, the percentage of the female population who were in the labor force increased from 55.3 percent to 58.7 percent, while the percentage of the male population who were in the labor force decreased by 2.8 percent to 77.9 percent. During this same time period, the portion of the labor force comprised by women also increased, from 42.4 percent to 45 percent.

These increases can be tied to lifestyle changes of South Dakota women and their families. Changing values of women who have chosen to postpone marriage, continue education and seek employment for self-fulfillment purposes have certainly had their effect. Of even greater impact are those changes in lifestyles brought about by the increasing number of dual-income and single-parent families.

The percentage of all married women who work increased from just 28.0 percent in 1960 to 51.0 percent in 1980. While part of this increase was among women who chose to enter the work force, many of them went to work to contribute to the family income.

For instance, a 1986 survey of South Dakota farmers and ranchers, conducted by the South Dakota Departments of Agriculture and Labor, showed that 37.5 percent of the women on farms and ranches in the state have full or part-time employment off the farm or ranch. There were indications that financial strains on farms/ranches were a major reason for women seeking off-farm employment.

Many women have entered the work force as they became sole providers for their households. In 1970, 18.7 percent of all households in South Dakota had female heads. By 1980, this had increased to 23.7 percent.

The reasons for which females are not in the labor force also provide an understanding of how changes in lifestyles have affected female employment. In 1980, approximately 88,800 females gave 'keeping house' as a reason for not being in the labor force. By 1985, this number fell to 79,000, which indicates that homemaking responsibilities are keeping fewer women from entering the labor force than they once did. Many women, whether by choice or for financial reasons, have given up full-time homemaking to seek employment.

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School attendance is another factor which affects female participation in the labor force. This can be seen not as a barrier from participation in the work world, but simply a delay from entering. Many women choose to continue their education before entering the labor force to improve their employment opportunities. Approximately 11,200 females in 1980 gave 'attending school' as a reason for not being in the labor force. While this number declined slightly to 10,000 in 1985, the population of South Dakota's females who are prime school age (16-24) also noted declines during this same time period, of nearly 15 percent.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN SERVICES AND TRADE

A look at the industries in which women are employed also lends insight on their involvement in the labor force. Of the 125,200 employed females age 16 years and older in 1986, the greatest proportion, 34.0 percent, were employed in the services industry. The concentration of female employment within this industry demonstrates the fact that many women seek jobs which have non-traditional hours for childcare reasons. For example, teachers work only while their children are in school. Jobs within the nursing field, such as nurses aides, also offer flexible hours for many women.

Meanwhile, 24.7 percent of all employed women held jobs in the wholesale and retail trade industry. This industry is characterized by part-time employment. Jobs as sales clerks in stores with extended hours and waitresses in restaurants provide many women with the special work schedules required.

Less than one percent of all employed females in 1986 worked in the mining and construction industries, which are traditionally male-dominated industries. The majority of women continue to work within industries where female employment has always been more common, such as trade, services and finance, insurance and real estate.

In fact, services employment is predominately female, with 71 percent of all employees in 1986 being female. Similarily, females made up 62 percent of those employed in the finance, insurance and real estate industry.

As shown above, women's participation in the labor force is closely tied to the lifestyles they and their families lead. Whether they work by choice or for economic reasons, women, more often than men, have to adjust homemaking efforts around employment responsibilities. Consequently, women's entry to the labor force has increased the demand for many time-saving products and services, including microwaves, frozen and delicatessen foods and patronization of restaurants.

Demand created by women's increased entry to the work force has been even more visible among child care businesses, which noted a 47 percent increase in the number of firms from 1980 to 1985. Employment within these businesses grew even faster during this same period, at 72 percent. These are just a few examples of how women's entry to the labor force, often tempered by their family responsibilities, has a unique impact on the economy of South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN FEBRUARY

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment rose to 246,700 in February, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 400 was noted over January levels, while the over-the-year increase was 4,000.

From February, 1986 levels, the largest increases were noted in the manufacturing, trade and services industries. Employment within the manufacturing industry rose 1,500 over the year. Much of this growth was found in the fabricated metals and machinery sector, again indicating employment expansions in response to increased spending for business products. Purchases made by farmers replacing older equipment as their financial circumstances permitted also helped contribute to the increased employment within this sector.

Construction employment was up 800 over the year. This increase can be attributed to more construction projects and an extended building season made possible by mild temperatures.

The wholesale and retail trade industry noted an increase of 1,300 jobs over the year. Much of this growth was found within the retail trade division, among such businesses as restaurants, lounges, new and expanded grocery stores, apparel/accessory and furniture stores.

Over-the-year increases of 600 were noted within the services industry. Much of this increase was within the steadily growing medical and health division. Increases within hotels and such personal service-providing businesses as dry cleaners and upholstery cleaners and beauty and barber shops also helped contribute to this growth.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over the month, employment increases were noted in the services industry and in government. The increase of 500 within the services industry was found among the personal and business services sector and the educational services division. The growth within the educational services division was attributed to the resumed employment within private schools of workers who were on vacation during the holidays.

The over-the-month increase of 600 in government employment was distributed throughout the state and local education divisions. This too demonstrates a return to normal employment levels after decreases in January due to holiday vacations.

Employment remained stable over the month in the following industries: mining, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

Meanwhile, the wholesale and retail trade industry noted a 300 employment decrease from January levels. This is a typical seasonal decline. Employment increases within food stores and eating and drinking establishments were offset by declines within general merchandise businesses.

The South Dakota unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in February, a drop from the 5.5 percent rate noted in January. Approximately 318,000 South Dakotans were employed in February, while 15,600 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1987 (1)				February 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	117,967,000	109,464,000	8,503,000	7.2(3)	115,725,000	106,685,000	9,041,000	7.8(3)
South Dakota	333,700	318,000	15,600	4.7	324,100	303,900	20,200	6.2
Sioux Falls MSA	68,513	65,836	2,677	3.9	67,396	63,620	3,776	5.6
Rapid City MSA	37,528	35,780	1,748	4.7	35,785	33,515	2,270	6.3
Aurora	1,256	1,221	35	2.8	1,307	1,258	49	3.7
Beadle	9,286	8,782	504	5.4	8,902	8,450	452	5.1
Bennett	1,303	1,273	30	2.3	1,389	1,307	82	5.9
Bon Homme	3,201	3,105	96	3.0	3,159	3,054	105	3.3
Brookings	13,327	12,589	738	5.5	12,988	12,071	917	7.1
Brown	20,573	19,611	962	4.7	19,260	18,062	1,198	6.2
Brule	2,374	2,276	98	4.1	2,481	2,325	156	6.3
Buffalo	440	389	51	11.6	400	344	56	14.0
Butte	3,492	3,256	236	6.8	3,303	3,104	199	6.0
Campbell	1,007	936	71	7.1	1,000	920	80	8.0
Charles Mix	3,530	3,353	177	5.0	3,690	3,462	228	6.2
Clark	1,803	1,695	108	6.0	1,765	1,672	93	5.3
Clay	6,192	5,935	257	4.2	6,216	5,850	366	5.9
Codington	11,547	10,844	703	6.1	11,089	10,295	794	7.2
Corson	1,374	1,278	96	7.0	1,409	1,329	80	5.7
Custer	3,290	3,081	209	6.4	3,194	3,015	179	5.6
Davison	8,695	8,347	348	4.0	8,314	7,962	352	4.2
Day	3,079	2,921	158	5.1	3,225	2,912	313	9.7
Deuel	2,156	1,973	183	8.5	2,061	1,790	271	13.1
Dewey	1,919	1,777	142	7.4	1,865	1,744	121	6.5
Douglas	1,577	1,547	30	1.9	1,512	1,440	72	4.8
Edmunds	2,135	2,018	117	5.5	2,042	1,960	82	4.0
Fall River	3,448	3,279	169	4.9	3,438	3,239	199	5.8
Faulk	1,094	1,064	30	2.7	1,138	1,089	49	4.3
Grant	4,104	3,868	236	5.8	4,024	3,757	267	6.6
Gregory	2,244	2,166	78	3.5	2,233	2,124	109	4.9
Haakon	1,144	1,100	44	3.8	1,116	1,048	68	6.1
Hamlin	2,149	2,028	121	5.6	2,146	1,979	167	7.8
Hand	1,892	1,826	66	3.5	1,846	1,772	74	4.0
Hanson	1,296	1,237	59	4.6	1,295	1,233	62	4.8
Harding	753	721	32	4.2	746	711	35	4.7
Hughes	8,358	8,110	248	3.0	8,265	7,891	374	4.5
Hutchinson	3,856	3,746	110	2.9	3,764	3,597	167	4.4
Hyde	807	759	48	5.9	821	788	33	4.0
Jackson	1,339	1,280	59	4.4	1,386	1,296	90	6.5

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1987 (1)				February 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,176	1,148	28	2.4	1,150	1,111	39	3.4
Jones	565	538	27	4.8	604	544	60	9.9
Kingsbury	2,716	2,610	106	3.9	2,752	2,551	201	7.3
Lake	4,922	4,665	257	5.2	4,646	4,307	339	7.3
Lawrence	9,824	9,311	513	5.2	9,445	8,921	524	5.5
Lincoln	6,799	6,487	312	4.6	6,534	6,082	452	6.9
Lyman	1,436	1,369	67	4.7	1,404	1,318	86	6.1
McCook	2,654	2,567	87	3.3	2,619	2,450	169	6.5
McPherson	1,455	1,409	46	3.2	1,490	1,406	84	5.6
Marshall	2,001	1,898	103	5.1	2,036	1,865	171	8.4
Meade	8,753	8,292	461	5.3	8,528	8,057	471	5.5
Mellette	790	749	41	5.2	801	723	78	9.7
Miner	1,239	1,182	57	4.6	1,281	1,145	136	10.6
Minnehaha	68,513	65,836	2,677	3.9	67,396	63,620	3,776	5.6
Moody	2,993	2,805	188	6.3	3,023	2,820	203	6.7
Pennington	37,528	35,780	1,748	4.7	35,785	33,515	2,270	6.3
Perkins	2,216	2,157	59	2.7	2,301	2,213	88	3.8
Potter	1,414	1,363	51	3.6	1,402	1,338	64	4.6
Roberts	4,159	3,889	270	6.5	4,222	3,817	405	9.6
Sanborn	1,103	1,052	51	4.6	1,073	1,003	70	6.5
Shannon	2,444	2,222	222	9.1	2,641	2,394	247	9.4
Spink	3,536	3,424	112	3.2	3,498	3,366	132	3.8
Stanley	1,234	1,183	51	4.1	1,277	1,197	80	6.3
Sully	782	766	16	2.0	771	753	18	2.3
Todd	2,691	2,522	169	6.3	2,607	2,379	228	8.7
Tripp	2,956	2,842	114	3.9	3,041	2,909	132	4.3
Turner	3,784	3,580	204	5.4	3,728	3,485	243	6.5
Union	4,661	4,223	438	9.4	4,552	4,137	415	9.1
Walworth	2,758	2,613	145	5.3	2,822	2,621	201	7.1
Yankton	9,760	9,418	342	3.5	9,640	9,140	500	5.2
Ziebach	765	733	32	4.2	796	753	43	5.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

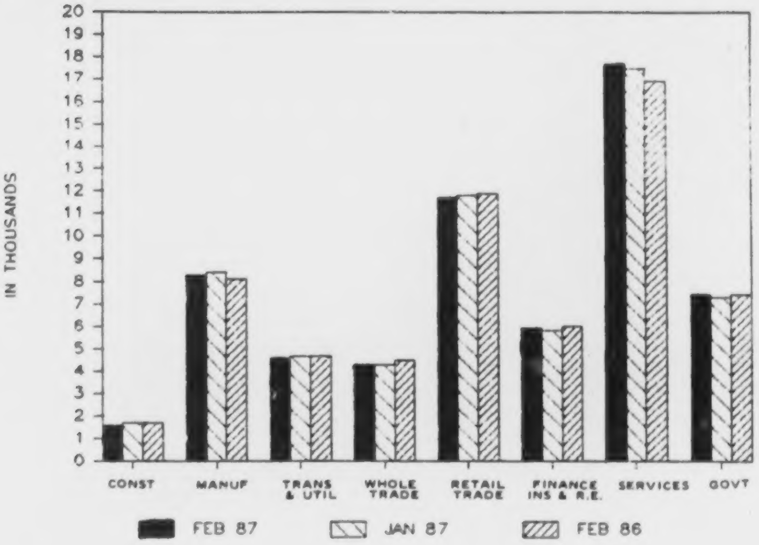
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)

	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	246.7	246.3	242.7	.2	1.6
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.2	7.4	6.4	-2.7	12.5
MANUFACTURING	28.5	28.5	27.0	.0	5.6
Durable Goods	15.2	15.3	14.2	-.7	7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.5	9.6	8.5	-1.0	11.8
Nondurable Goods	13.3	13.2	12.9	.8	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.8	7.7	.0	1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.9	2.9	2.7	.0	7.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.5	12.6	.0	-.8
Transportation	7.4	7.5	7.5	-1.3	-1.3
Communication	2.8	2.8	2.9	.0	-3.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.6	63.9	62.3	-.5	2.1
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.9	15.8	-1.3	-.6
Durable Goods	6.9	7.0	7.1	-1.4	-2.8
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	8.8	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	47.9	47.9	46.5	.0	3.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8.2	8.5	7.9	-3.5	3.8
Food Stores	7.4	7.3	7.2	1.4	2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.2	14.2	14.0	.0	1.4
Finance	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.1	2.3
Banking	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.0	-3.0
SERVICES	59.5	59.0	58.9	.8	1.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.3	15.1	15.1	1.3	1.3
Personal and Business	7.8	7.5	7.6	4.0	2.6
Medical and Health Services	23.2	23.3	22.7	-.4	2.2
Educational Services	4.9	4.5	4.9	8.9	.0
Social Services	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.4	.0
Membership Organizations	8.7	8.7	8.7	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	58.9	58.3	59.1	1.0	-.3
Federal	10.9	10.9	10.5	.0	3.8
State	16.0	15.7	16.5	1.9	-3.0
State Education	7.6	7.3	8.1	4.1	-6.2
Local	32.0	31.7	32.1	.9	-.3
Local Education	19.1	18.9	19.2	1.1	-.5

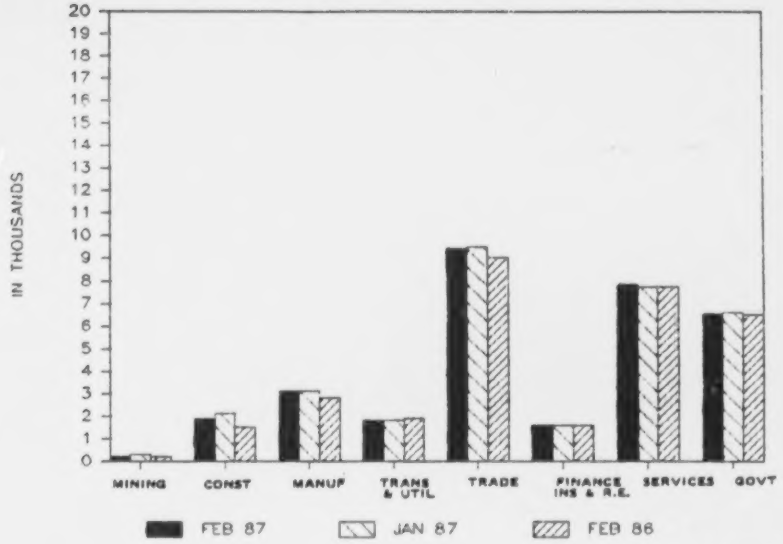
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)



	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	61.6	61.7	61.3	.0	.5
1/ MINING.........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1.6	1.7	1.7	-5.9	-5.9
MANUFACTURING..................	8.3	8.4	8.1	-1.2	2.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.6	4.7	4.7	-2.1	-2.1
TRADE..........................	16.0	16.2	16.2	-1.2	-1.2
Wholesale Trade..............	4.3	4.3	4.5	.0	-4.4
Retail Trade.................	11.7	11.8	11.9	-.8	-1.7
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.7	-1.7
SERVICES.......................	17.7	17.5	16.9	1.1	4.7
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.4	7.3	7.4	1.4	.0

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)



				Percent Change From	
	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.........................	32.5	32.7	31.3	-.6	3.8
MINING.........................	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	2.1	1.5	-9.5	26.7
MANUFACTURING.................	3.1	3.1	2.8	.0	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.8	1.9	.0	-5.3
TRADE.........................	9.4	9.5	9.0	-1.1	4.4
Wholesale Trade..............	2.1	2.1	1.8	.0	16.7
Retail Trade.................	7.3	7.4	7.2	-1.4	1.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.6	1.6	1.6	.0	.0
SERVICES......................	7.8	7.7	7.7	1.3	1.3
GOVERNMENT....................	6.5	6.6	6.5	-1.5	.0

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	21,515	21,541	20,183	41.9	42.1	40.0
Durable Goods.....	11,804	11,936	10,919	41.8	41.7	40.9
Nondurable Goods..	9,711	9,605	9,264	42.0	42.6	38.9
Sioux Falls MSA.....	2,334	2,314	1,885	38.0	37.2	38.6
Rapid City MSA......	6,289	6,361	5,985	43.4	45.7	40.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$336.88	$338.91	$303.20	$8.04	$8.05	$7.58
Durable Goods.....	329.38	324.84	301.02	7.88	7.79	7.36
Nondurable Goods..	346.08	356.14	305.75	8.24	8.36	7.86
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$350.24	$379.31	$321.10	$8.07	$8.30	$7.87
Rapid City MSA......	278.16	267.47	255.92	7.32	7.19	6.63

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	334.4	333.1	327.5	.4	2.1
Food & Beverages....	321.6	320.5	307.7	.3	4.5
Housing.............	365.1	363.9	356.5	.3	2.4
Apparel.............	208.4	207.1	204.1	.6	2.1
Transportation......	310.0	308.5	319.2	.5	-2.9
Medical Care........	452.4	449.6	422.3	.6	7.1
Entertainment.......	278.7	278.3	272.0	.1	2.5

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986
Sex, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
Male	3,329	3,193	3,796
Female	1,061	1,211	1,375
Race, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
White	4,083	4,083	4,831
Nonwhite	307	321	340
Age, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
Under 45	3,381	3,420	4,086
Over 45	1,009	984	1,085
[2] Industry, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
Mining	183	162	162
Construction	1,308	1,272	1,600
Manufacturing	857	903	1,313
Transportation & Public Utilities	232	189	166
Trade	820	854	962
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	118	107	99
Services	627	672	611
Government	245	245	258
[2] Occupation, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
Professional & Managerial	418	417	341
Clerical and Sales	533	572	595
Services	466	506	516
Processing	161	201	140
Machine Trade	193	182	224
Benchwork	249	246	722
Structural Work	1,669	1,612	1,917
Other	701	668	716
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
1-2 Weeks	524	968	598
3-4 Weeks	559	512	684
5-14 Weeks	2,247	2,066	2,770
15 Weeks & Over	1,060	858	1,119

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	2,042	3,522	2,303	-42.0	-11.3
B. Weeks Compensated...........	17,604	17,999	21,498	-2.2	-18.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$1,544,972	$1,497,095	$1,964,374	3.2	-21.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$37,304,900	$37,701,600	$30,779,800	-1.1	21.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	2,301	2,279	3,028	1.0	-24.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	3,425	2,880	4,105	18.9	-16.6

	February 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$60,275

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	February 1987 People	February 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed...........................	26	$6,032
J. Partial Employment................	50	$3,950

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

1986 Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment
of South Dakota Women

	Female Employment	Total Employment	% of Women By Industry	Women as Percent of Total
Mining	200	2,600	0.2	7.7
Construction	900	9,700	0.7	9.3
Manufacturing	9,800	28,300	7.8	34.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,000	12,600	2.4	23.8
Trade	30,900	65,600	24.7	47.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,800	14,200	7.0	62.0
Services	42,500	60,000	34.0	70.8
Government	29,100	58,700	23.2	49.6
Total	125,200	251,700	100.0	49.7

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889

5/27/87 S 7355-1 A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

March 1987 Published April 1987

South Dakota
SUPER YOUTH
WORKOUT

Because of several factors which will cause increasing competition in the job market, it is vital that today's youth obtain basic employability and educational skills now if they are to find success in tomorrow's labor force.

Recognizing the important relationship between employers and youth in meeting these needs, Governor Mickelson is endorsing a "South Dakota Super Youth Workout" campaign. The campaign encourages both youth and employers to use the South Dakota Job Service to effectively match skills and training needs of youth with the labor needs of employers. The campaign will be implemented through several youth employment programs administered by the South Dakota Department of Labor, one of which is sponsored in conjunction with the Private Industry Council of South Dakota.

This joint effort is the Summer Youth Program, which will assist more than 1,700 South Dakota youth ages 16-21 in finding employment this summer. Public, non-profit and private sector employers participating in the program may qualify for up to fifty percent reimbursement of wages and training costs.

In pre-employment training, youth will learn interviewing techniques, what to expect on the job and how to spend money efficiently. For those youth who need additional training to prepare themselves for employment, the Summer Youth Program includes a basic skill remedial education program for 100 youth in six pilot areas: Aberdeen, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Watertown, Madison and the Northern Hills area. Participating youth will receive 100 hours of remedial training and will also be allowed to receive either up to 170 hours of work experience or on-the-job training.

Also being offered by the South Dakota Department of Labor is the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Summer Youth Program, which is an incentive for employers hiring youth ages 16-17. Employers hiring youth through this program can receive a federal tax credit of up to $2,550 for each summer worker hired. Job Service can assist employers in determining whether or not they qualify for the federal tax credit.

Rent-A-Kid is another program offered through the Department of Labor to help youth gain work experience. The program matches local youth, ages 13-17, with potential employers. Rent-A-Kid is not a skills-training program, but rather a chance for youth to earn money doing the kinds of jobs they traditionally do around the house and yard--including painting, housework, yardwork, moving, babysitting and much more. Depending on the type of work to be done, wages may be paid by the hour or in a lump sum.

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WORK EXPERIENCE WILL BE VALUABLE IN PREPARING YOUTH FOR JOB MARKET

The skills and job experience youth obtain through such programs as outlined above will prove very valuable as they enter the labor force as adults in a few years. Whether going on to college or seeking employment immediately after high school, youth need the same core job competencies. Thus, work experience gained through employment during summer vacations, and part-time jobs during the school year, is most valuable to youth in preparing for future full-time employment. In fact, this preparation for entry into the labor force will be vital, in light of changes in the labor market in the next 10-15 years which will cause greater competition for jobs.

As today's youth enter the future labor force, the number of older workers with work maturity and marketable job skills with whom they will compete, will be increasing. Furthermore, technological advancement will mandate that workers have the ability to be trained to meet changing needs if they are to remain employed.

The number of "prime age" workers is projected to increase each year in South Dakota, even beyond the year 2000. This age group (25-54 years old) tends to be the best trained and have the higher-level jobs, because of their work experience. It is estimated that 75 percent of the people in the labor force today will still be in the labor force in the year 2000. The resulting competition for higher-level jobs will be especially keen for youth who are entering the labor force for the first time. If these job entrants lack not only training, but also basic skills, their employment opportunities will be greatly reduced.

The future entrants to the labor force will also have to compete with another group of recent labor force entrants, women. More and more women are choosing to work, and many others are working for economic reasons. Some of these women seek employment as they become single heads of households, and others work to supplement the family income.

Changes in technology and job restructuring will put further demands on youth entering the labor force. For instance, the retail trade and services industries will provide the largest numbers of jobs in the next eight years. Normally, these industries are thought to have nontechnical, entry-level jobs. However, with the increased use of computerized cash registers and office equipment, employers are seeking workers with more technical capabilities. Getting these jobs will require the ability to be trained and retrained.

This ability will be important not only in entering the labor force, but also in maintaining success in the future labor force. Many workers will have to be trained many times during their lives to keep their job skills from becoming obsolete. Employers will be looking for applicants with basic skills to fill positions and to respond to changing needs. Job applicants without basic skills may likely be relegated to lower paying jobs.

The success of today's youth in the future labor force will depend upon their skills and work experience. Employers can ensure that they will have a qualified, competent supply of labor in the future by making an investment now and giving youth an opportunity to gain practical work experience.

For more information on any of the summer employment programs for youth or the "South Dakota Super Youth Workout" campaign, contact your local Job Service office.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MARCH

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment increased to 249,300 in March, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 2,900 was noted over February levels, while the over-the-year increase was 4,300.

The largest over-the-year increases in March were in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, services, and construction industries.

Employment within the manufacturing industry rose 1,300 over the year. The durable goods division of the manufacturing industry had the largest increase, up by 1,100 jobs. Much of this growth was in the fabricated metals and machinery sector. Growth was also noted in the lumber and wood manufacturing sector, part of which was related to the over-the-year increase of 500 in the construction industry. Mild weather permitted construction employers to begin breaking ground and pouring concrete as early as January and to maintain greater-than-normal activity throughout the winter.

The retail trade division noted employment increases of 1,200 over last year. The sector in this division showing the largest increase was general merchandise/apparel and accessory stores, in which employment rose by 300. Increases were also noted in eating and drinking establishments.

The services industry noted an increase of 800 jobs over the year. The medical and health sector, noting the largest increase within this industry, was up 500 jobs. Other sectors contributing to the growth within the services industry were hotels and business services. Also included were jobs with landscape and horticultural service employers, who were allowed greater activity this year than in normal winter months.

Employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry increased 400 over the year. The finance division accounted for the majority of this growth.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

March showed over-the-month employment increases in government and in the wholesale and retail trade and services industries. Much of the 900 growth in government was within the local education sector. This was partially caused by the additional hiring of bus drivers and sports officials for extra-curricular March activities, such as athletic tournaments and band concerts.

The retail division showed an employment increase of 800. Many of these jobs were within restaurants and miscellaneous retail trade businesses, such as mail order houses, florists, drug stores and sporting goods stores.

The services industry noted an increase from last month of 500 jobs. This industry's growth was mainly within hotels and amusement, personal, and business services firms.

The construction industry also showed a typical seasonal increase over February employment levels and was up 300.

The unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in March, down from the February rate of 4.7 percent. In March, 326,400 South Dakotans were employed, and 15,500 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1987 (1)				March 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,353,000	110,229,000	8,124,000	6.9(3)	116,309,000	107,643,000	8,667,000	7.5(3)
South Dakota	341,800	326,400	15,500	4.5	333,500	314,900	18,600	5.6
Sioux Falls MSA	69,266	66,808	2,458	3.5	67,712	64,191	3,521	5.2
Rapid City MSA	37,872	36,135	1,737	4.6	36,105	34,107	1,998	5.5
Aurora	1,353	1,320	33	2.4	1,369	1,337	32	2.3
Beadle	9,536	9,020	516	5.4	9,153	8,715	438	4.8
Bennett	1,367	1,327	40	2.9	1,450	1,370	80	5.5
Bon Homme	3,351	3,246	105	3.1	3,318	3,209	109	3.3
Brookings	13,653	12,851	802	5.9	13,226	12,361	865	6.5
Brown	21,089	19,857	1,232	5.8	19,467	18,324	1,143	5.9
Brule	2,464	2,373	91	3.7	2,591	2,437	154	5.9
Buffalo	459	411	48	10.5	417	366	51	12.2
Butte	3,711	3,444	267	7.2	3,424	3,279	145	4.2
Campbell	1,059	994	65	6.1	1,050	978	72	6.9
Charles Mix	3,688	3,513	175	4.7	3,893	3,642	251	6.4
Clark	1,850	1,754	96	5.2	1,818	1,728	90	5.0
Clay	6,296	6,026	270	4.3	6,279	5,955	324	5.2
Codington	11,584	11,027	557	4.8	11,189	10,492	697	6.2
Corson	1,498	1,395	103	6.9	1,530	1,446	84	5.5
Custer	3,372	3,190	182	5.4	3,234	3,082	152	4.7
Davison	8,734	8,493	241	2.8	8,532	8,134	398	4.7
Day	3,162	3,004	158	5.0	3,330	3,008	322	9.7
Deuel	2,207	2,045	162	7.3	2,131	1,870	261	12.2
Dewey	2,031	1,905	126	6.2	2,001	1,881	120	6.0
Douglas	1,703	1,624	79	4.6	1,600	1,528	72	4.5
Edmunds	2,255	2,119	136	6.0	2,188	2,057	131	6.0
Fall River	3,590	3,375	215	6.0	3,563	3,291	272	7.6
Faulk	1,146	1,113	33	2.9	1,193	1,142	51	4.3
Grant	4,184	3,954	230	5.5	4,133	3,859	274	6.6
Gregory	2,372	2,289	83	3.5	2,378	2,260	118	5.0
Haakon	1,188	1,136	52	4.4	1,170	1,094	76	6.5
Hamlin	2,200	2,081	119	5.4	2,181	2,036	145	6.6
Hand	1,985	1,908	77	3.9	1,937	1,863	74	3.8
Hanson	1,392	1,337	55	4.0	1,365	1,319	46	3.4
Harding	828	780	48	5.8	762	756	6	0.8
Hughes	8,454	8,191	263	3.1	8,274	7,958	316	3.8
Hutchinson	4,058	3,915	143	3.5	3,920	3,775	145	3.7
Hyde	841	795	46	5.5	859	827	32	3.7
Jackson	1,388	1,330	58	4.2	1,395	1,332	63	4.5

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1987 (1)				March 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,204	1,168	36	3.0	1,171	1,137	34	2.9
Jones	602	566	36	6.0	605	561	44	7.3
Kingsbury	2,894	2,739	155	5.4	2,848	2,696	152	5.3
Lake	5,047	4,825	222	4.4	4,797	4,477	320	6.7
Lawrence	10,130	9,561	569	5.6	9,512	9,038	474	5.0
Lincoln	6,919	6,632	287	4.1	6,673	6,245	428	6.4
Lyman	1,537	1,449	88	5.7	1,468	1,398	70	4.8
McCook	2,731	2,659	72	2.6	2,718	2,547	171	6.3
McPherson	1,556	1,510	46	3.0	1,590	1,489	101	6.4
Marshall	2,094	2,001	93	4.4	2,118	1,969	149	7.0
Meade	9,082	8,642	440	4.8	8,703	8,311	392	4.5
Mellette	871	809	62	7.1	852	789	63	7.4
Miner	1,323	1,254	69	5.2	1,330	1,227	103	7.7
Minnehaha	69,266	66,808	2,458	3.5	67,712	64,191	3,521	5.2
Moody	3,046	2,886	160	5.3	3,136	2,917	219	7.0
Pennington	37,872	36,135	1,737	4.6	36,105	34,107	1,998	5.5
Perkins	2,316	2,288	28	1.2	2,384	2,312	72	3.0
Potter	1,452	1,409	43	3.0	1,446	1,389	57	3.9
Roberts	4,373	4,081	292	6.7	4,435	3,963	472	10.6
Sanborn	1,151	1,094	57	5.0	1,117	1,047	70	6.3
Shannon	2,447	2,254	193	7.9	2,701	2,429	272	10.1
Spink	3,656	3,553	103	2.8	3,613	3,503	110	3.0
Stanley	1,367	1,322	45	3.3	1,386	1,323	63	4.5
Sully	830	818	12	1.4	814	793	21	2.6
Todd	2,733	2,570	163	6.0	2,619	2,423	196	7.5
Tripp	3,050	2,952	98	3.2	3,158	3,02[illegible]	129	4.1
Turner	3,922	3,752	170	4.3	3,944	3,6[illegible]	263	6.7
Union	4,696	4,331	365	7.8	4,648	4,261	387	8.3
Walworth	2,835	2,692	143	5.0	2,884	2,713	171	5.9
Yankton	9,954	9,679	275	2.8	9,845	9,405	440	4.5
Ziebach	802	769	33	4.1	821	794	27	3.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

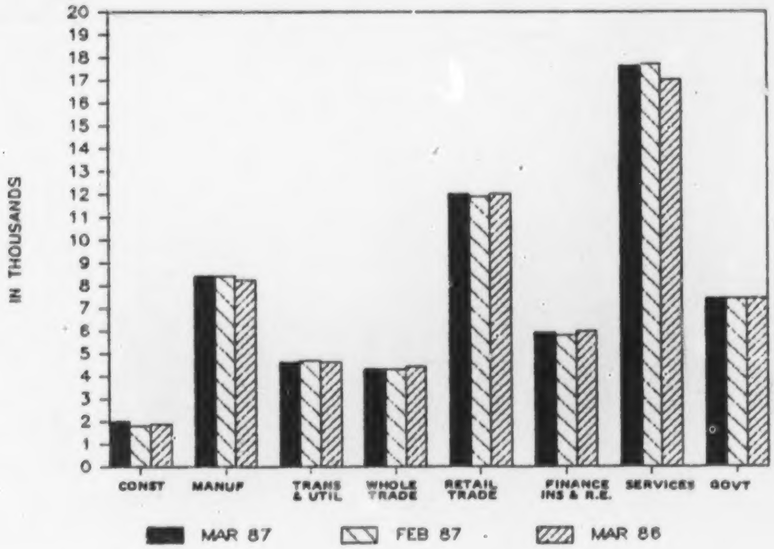
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.6 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)

	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	249.3	246.4	245.0	1.2	1.8
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.5	7.2	7.0	4.2	7.1
MANUFACTURING	28.5	28.5	27.2	.0	4.8
Durable Goods	15.3	15.2	14.2	.7	7.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.5	9.4	8.6	1.1	10.5
Nondurable Goods	13.2	13.3	13.0	-.8	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.8	7.7	-1.3	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.9	2.7	-3.4	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.5	12.6	.0	-.8
Transportation	7.4	7.4	7.5	.0	-1.3
Communication	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64.1	63.2	63.0	1.4	1.7
Wholesale Trade	15.9	15.7	15.9	1.3	.0
Durable Goods	7.0	6.9	7.1	1.4	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	8.8	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	48.3	47.5	47.1	1.7	2.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8.1	8.2	7.8	-1.2	3.8
Food Stores	7.3	7.3	7.2	.0	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.4	14.2	14.0	1.4	2.9
Finance	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.1	2.3
Banking	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	.0
SERVICES	60.1	59.6	59.3	.8	1.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.7	15.3	15.2	2.6	3.3
Personal and Business	7.9	7.7	7.5	2.6	5.3
Medical and Health Services	23.3	23.3	22.8	.0	2.2
Educational Services	5.0	4.9	5.0	2.0	.0
Social Services	4.2	4.2	4.2	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8.7	8.7	8.7	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	59.8	58.9	59.5	1.5	.5
Federal	11.1	11.0	10.5	.9	5.7
State	16.2	16.0	16.5	1.3	-1.8
State Education	7.9	7.6	8.2	3.9	-3.7
Local	32.6	31.9	32.5	2.2	.3
Local Education	19.6	19.1	19.5	2.6	.5

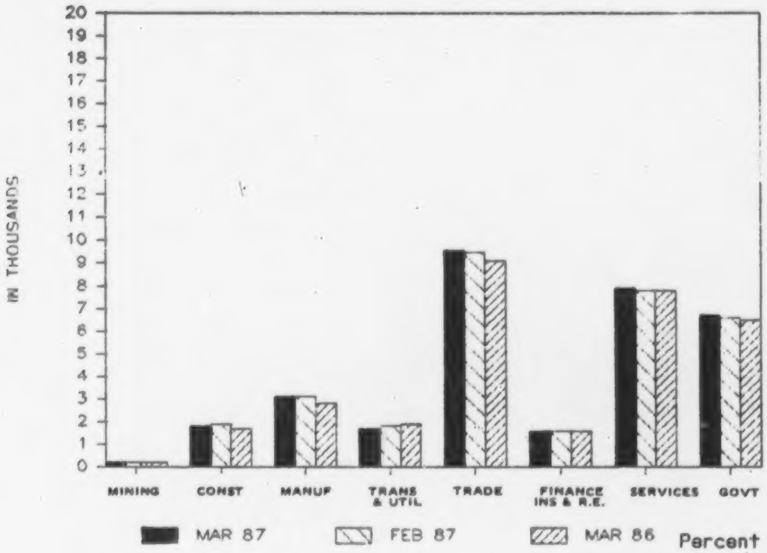
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)



	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	62.4	62.0	61.5	.6	1.5
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.0	1.8	1.9	11.1	5.3
MANUFACTURING..................	8.4	8.4	8.2	.0	2.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	.0
TRADE..........................	16.4	16.2	16.4	1.2	.0
Wholesale Trade..............	4.3	4.3	4.4	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade.................	12.0	11.9	12.0	.8	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.7	-1.7
SERVICES.......................	17.6	17.7	17.0	-.6	3.5
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.4	7.4	7.4	.0	.0

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)



	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL..........................	32.7	32.5	31.7	.6	3.2
MINING.........................	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	1.9	1.7	-5.3	5.9
MANUFACTURING..................	3.1	3.1	2.8	.0	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.7	1.8	1.9	-5.6	-10.5
TRADE..........................	9.6	9.5	9.1	1.1	5.5
Wholesale Trade..............	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.8	22.2
Retail Trade.................	7.4	7.3	7.3	1.4	1.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.6	1.6	1.6	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	7.9	7.8	7.9	1.3	.0
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.7	6.6	6.5	1.5	3.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	21,568	21,500	20,418	42.2	42.0	42.0
Durable Goods.....	11,913	11,768	11,036	41.7	42.1	41.1
Nondurable Goods..	9,655	9,732	9,382	42.8	41.9	43.0
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,278	6,255	6,046	45.7	43.4	44.8
Rapid City MSA......	2,355	2,336	2,046	39.7	38.1	40.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$337.60	$335.16	$319.62	$8.00	$7.98	$7.61
Durable Goods.....	323.59	329.22	303.73	7.76	7.82	7.39
Nondurable Goods..	354.38	343.16	337.98	8.28	8.19	7.86
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$377.03	$351.97	$351.68	$8.25	$8.11	$7.85
Rapid City MSA......	296.96	278.51	271.73	7.48	7.31	6.66

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items..............	335.9	334.4	320.0	0.4	3.0
Food & Beverages....	321.6	321.6	307.8	0.0	4.5
Housing..............	366.4	365.1	357.0	0.4	2.6
Apparel..............	215.2	208.4	206.3	3.3	4.3
Transportation......	310.6	310.0	309.6	0.2	0.3
Medical Care........	455.0	452.4	425.8	0.6	6.9
Entertainment.......	279.8	278.7	271.9	0.4	2.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986
Sex, Total	4,118	4,390	4,621
Male	3,056	3,329	3,403
Female	1,062	1,061	1,218
Race, Total	4,118	4,390	4,621
White	3,813	4,083	4,309
Nonwhite	305	307	312
Age, Total	4,118	4,390	4,621
Under 45	3,112	3,381	3,644
Over 45	1,006	1,009	977
[2] Industry, Total	4,118	4,390	4,621
Mining	138	183	126
Construction	1,234	1,308	1,420
Manufacturing	818	857	1,130
Transportation & Public Utilities	197	232	152
Trade	849	820	910
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	113	118	67
Services	540	627	579
Government	229	245	237
[2] Occupation, Total	4,118	4,390	4,621
Professional & Managerial	376	418	324
Clerical and Sales	533	533	522
Services	492	466	492
Processing	133	161	122
Machine Trade	202	193	209
Benchwork	223	249	598
Structural Work	1,518	1,669	1,708
Other	641	701	646
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,118	4,390	4,621
1-2 Weeks	452	524	467
3-4 Weeks	420	559	397
5-14 Weeks	1,952	2,247	2,202
15 Weeks & Over	1,294	1,060	1,555

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	2,319	2,042	2,361	13.6	-1.8
B. Weeks Compensated...........	16,617	17,604	19,760	-5.6	-15.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$1,470,593	$1,544,972	$1,814,155	-4.8	-18.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$37,099,400	$37,304,900	$29,467,800	-.6	25.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	4,927	2,968	5,859	66.0	-15.9
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	2,701	2,301	2,827	17.4	-4.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	4,109	3,425	3,856	20.0	6.6

	March 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$72,292

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	March 1987 People	March 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed...........................	27	$6,264
J. Partial Employment................	53	$4,187

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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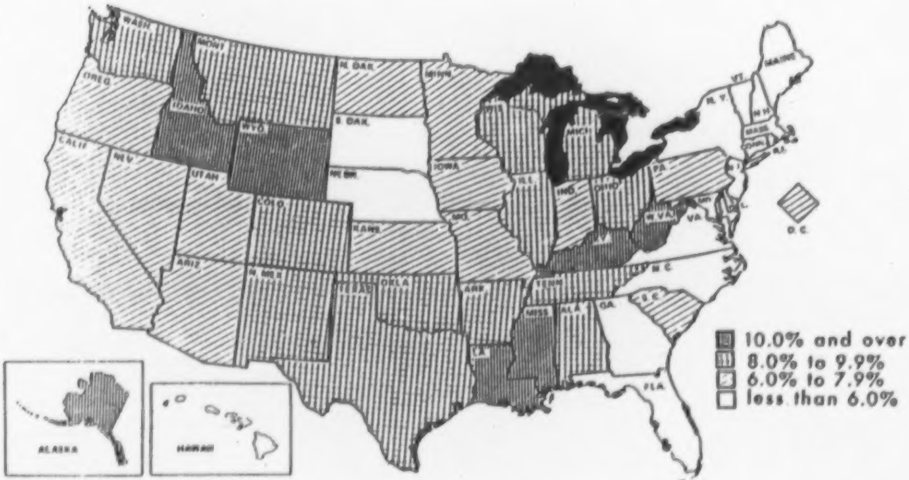
DID YOU KNOW???

Buffalo and Shannon Counties of South Dakota were among the Labor Surplus Areas recently announced by the U.S. Department of Labor. To be designated as a Labor Surplus Area, a county must have a two-year average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states. Labor Surplus Areas are designated on an annual basis.

- - - - - -

The unemployment rates of thirteen states, including South Dakota, noted over-the-year declines in February, 1987. South Dakota's rate fell from 6.2 percent in February, 1986, to 4.7 percent in February, 1987. Hawaii, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware and New Hampshire all had unemployment rates lower than South Dakota.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1987


WASH
OREG
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NEV
IDAHO
MONT
WYO
UTAH
COLO
ARIZ
N. MEX
N. DAK
S. DAK
NEBR
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OKLA
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IOWA
MO
ARK
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MISS
ALA
GA
FLA
S.C.
N.C.
TENN
KY
ILL
IND
OHIO
MICH
PA
W. VA
VA
N.Y.
MAINE
D.C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
▥ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889

6/8/87 S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

April 1987 Published May 1987

A LOOK AT THE DIVERSITY OF OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

South Dakota labor market information, such as employment levels, is researched and analyzed for more than 700 diverse occupations--ranging from lawyers to boiler operators--and for more than 570 distinct industries--ranging from poultry dressing plants to retail boat dealers.

Whether labor market information is presented by industry or occupation depends upon the purpose for which the data is needed. For example, employers and economic development groups often request information on the future employment level projected for a certain industry. Career and educational planners, on the other hand, are more interested in the projected employment level of a certain occupation.

Whatever the needs of users of labor market information, an understanding of the industries or occupations which the data reflect is important. The definitions of industry and occupation, and the distinction between the two, must be clear if the information is to be properly interpreted and applied.

An industry is a group of businesses which are classified together based on similar products made or services provided. For example, general construction contractors primarily engaged in the construction of highways and streets, parking areas, airports and athletic fields are classified in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system as highway and street construction general contractors.

All firms fitting this description are grouped together and are assigned one SIC code. The SIC coding system is a widely used method of classifying and identifying businesses by their primary activity. Use of this standardized classification system assures that employment information is collected and presented consistently over time and is therefore comparable.

Even more individualized and unique than industries are occupations. An occupation is a group of jobs which are categorized based on similar tasks required. For example, all jobs which are primarily involved in operating power vehicles equipped with blades to remove, distribute, level or grade earth are categorized as grader, dozer and scraper operators.

A system used for classifying occupations is that used for the Occupational Employment Survey (OES). Like the SIC coding system, OES codes are used for consistency and comparability of data.

There are obvious links between certain occupations and industries. For example, it is not surprising that the majority of people within the respiratory therapist occupation are employed within hospitals. Research into these industry/occupation links provides important staffing pattern information to employers and economic developers. It provides them with a guide for determining personnel needs of a business within the same industry.

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Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

Some occupations, however, are less easily identified within a single industry. Food service and lodging managers, for instance, are located largely within the eating and drinking establishment industry. However, many are also found within the social services industry. Managers within this industry are employed by adjustment training centers, day care centers and senior citizens centers.

Similarly, the retail trade industry accounts for the majority of people in the pharmacist occupation. Pharmacists are often thought of as working in the neighborhood drug store. But a substantial number of pharmacists are also employed within the services industry--in hospitals and clinics.

When occupations within the health industry are considered, one would most likely think of the definite health-related professionals, such as doctors and nurses. However, the health services industry employs more laundry and dry cleaning machine operators than do dry cleaning businesses.

Similarly, cooks are thought of as working in restaurants. While restaurants do account for many of those employed in the cook occupation, schools employ the largest percentage of cooks. Bartenders are concentrated in the eating and drinking establishments industry, but membership organizations (such as the Elks and Veterans of Foreign Wars) also employ a substantial number of bartenders.

While some occupations are associated with particular industries, others are identified with a very diverse range of industries. Secretaries, for example, are employed in government, membership organizations, real estate firms, manufacturing plants, banks and schools, among many others.

As the examples above demonstrate, the relationships between occupations and the industries in which they are employed are as diverse and unique as the industries and occupations themselves. But the distinction between occupations and industries is important when using labor market information to make economic development, career, educational and other business decisions.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN APRIL

Nonfarm employment increased to 252,500 in April, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 2,960 was noted over March levels, while the over-the-year increase was 4,200.

The largest over-the-year increases in April were noted in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and services industries, and in government.

The trade industry noted an increase of 1,200 over the year, mainly within the retail trade division. Sectors within this division showing increases were building materials, general merchandise stores, food stores, automotive dealers, apparel and accessory stores, and eating and drinking establishments. Some of the employment increase in the food store sector was due to newly added services in larger grocery stores, such as pharmacies, bakeries and delicatessens.

Employment within the manufacturing industry rose 1,000 over the year, mainly in the durable goods division. Most of this growth was located in the fabricated metals and machinery sector.

The services industry noted an increase of 1,100 jobs over the year. The personal/business sector and the medical/health division posted the largest employment increases over year-ago levels, of 500 each. Employment in both of these is continuing to show increases due to expanded services.

Employment within government showed an increase of 600 over year-ago levels. Most of the growth was posted in federal government, with local education posting a 300 employment increase.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

April showed over-the-month employment increases in the construction, trade and services industries and in government.

The wholesale and retail trade industry noted the largest increase in April, with an employment level of 1,600 jobs over March levels. The retail trade division presented the greatest impact in employment levels, with increased employment levels of 1,300. Part of these jobs were in ice-cream stands, dairy bars, drive-ins, and related businesses which opened early for the summer season. Resorts and bait and tackle shops also began noting employment increases after opening for the season, as more people began an earlier than normal fishing and camping season.

The wholesale division also posted traditional seasonal increases in employment. This was partially found among firms distributing and applying fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, those marketing grain, and those selling seed and other farm supplies. Much of this trade activity was effected by the beginning of the agricultural planting season.

Employment levels within the construction industry continued growth from March levels, increasing by 1,100 jobs. Employment within construction is showing traditional seasonal increases. The food and kindred sector of the manufacturing industry posted an over-the-month decrease. Employment in other sectors within this industry stayed relatively stable. The only exception was the concrete sector, in which increasing employment levels coincided with traditional seasonal increases which occurred in construction.

The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in April, down from the March rate of 4.5 percent. In April, 337,900 South Dakotans were employed, and 12,900 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	April 1987 (1)				April 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,347,000	111,041,000	7,306,000	6.2(3)	116,317,000	108,201,000	8,115,000	7.0(3)
South Dakota	350,800	337,900	12,900	3.7	341,255	326,250	15,005	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	70,096	68,191	1,905	2.7	67,363	64,721	2,642	3.9
Rapid City MSA	38,476	37,050	1,426	3.7	36,512	34,928	1,584	4.3
Aurora	1,434	1,392	42	2.9	1,473	1,427	46	3.1
Beadle	9,396	8,878	518	5.5	9,258	8,933	325	3.5
Bennett	1,420	1,376	44	3.1	1,496	1,407	89	5.9
Bon Homme	3,479	3,381	98	2.8	3,447	3,337	110	3.2
Brookings	13,691	13,183	508	3.7	13,398	12,682	716	5.3
Brown	21,286	20,216	1,070	5.0	19,584	18,678	906	4.6
Brule	2,539	2,478	61	2.4	2,655	2,538	117	4.4
Buffalo	506	462	44	8.7	461	418	43	9.3
Butte	3,889	3,742	147	3.8	3,734	3,537	197	5.3
Campbell	1,141	1,097	44	3.9	1,115	1,083	32	2.9
Charles Mix	3,954	3,780	174	4.4	4,170	3,910	260	6.2
Clark	2,079	1,883	196	9.4	1,914	1,858	56	2.9
Clay	6,477	6,223	254	3.9	6,397	6,131	266	4.2
Codington	11,718	11,256	462	3.9	11,267	10,720	547	4.9
Corson	1,559	1,468	91	5.8	1,594	1,520	74	4.6
Custer	3,581	3,481	100	2.8	3,537	3,424	113	3.2
Davison	9,060	8,787	273	3.0	8,639	8,410	229	2.7
Day	3,351	3,224	127	3.8	3,407	3,223	184	5.4
Deuel	2,387	2,246	141	5.9	2,289	2,062	227	9.9
Dewey	2,090	1,941	149	7.1	2,009	1,909	100	5.0
Douglas	1,833	1,789	44	2.4	1,727	1,681	46	2.7
Edmunds	2,424	2,316	108	4.5	2,322	2,251	71	3.1
Fall River	3,623	3,501	122	3.4	3,628	3,470	158	4.4
Faulk	1,246	1,224	22	1.8	1,278	1,252	26	2.0
Grant	4,285	4,111	174	4.1	4,248	4,010	238	5.6
Gregory	2,539	2,458	81	3.2	2,511	2,424	87	3.5
Haakon	1,234	1,210	24	1.9	1,210	1,164	46	3.8
Hamlin	2,329	2,239	90	3.9	2,299	2,195	104	4.5
Hand	2,132	2,083	49	2.3	2,111	2,035	76	3.6
Hanson	1,500	1,446	54	3.6	1,506	1,441	65	4.3
Harding	823	804	19	2.3	800	791	9	1.1
Hughes	8,566	8,332	234	2.7	8,362	8,096	266	3.2
Hutchinson	4,284	4,206	78	1.8	4,166	4,062	104	2.5
Hyde	869	837	32	3.7	891	869	22	2.5
Jackson	1,434	1,388	46	3.2	1,481	1,423	58	3.9

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	April 1987 (1)				April 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,265	1,228	37	2.9	1,234	1,195	39	3.2
Jones	626	599	27	4.3	628	606	22	3.5
Kingsbury	3,026	2,936	90	3.0	2,997	2,887	110	3.7
Lake	5,163	4,992	171	3.3	4,959	4,708	251	5.1
Lawrence	10,138	9,649	489	4.8	9,793	9,270	523	5.3
Lincoln	7,270	7,023	247	3.4	6,956	6,614	342	4.9
Lyman	1,547	1,503	44	2.8	1,508	1,447	61	4.0
McCook	2,949	2,763	186	6.3	2,890	2,652	238	8.2
McPherson	1,634	1,610	24	1.5	1,676	1,613	63	3.8
Marshall	2,219	2,158	61	2.7	2,235	2,127	108	4.8
Meade	9,236	8,901	335	3.6	9,045	8,671	374	4.1
Mellette	883	844	39	4.4	858	821	37	4.3
Miner	1,391	1,313	78	5.6	1,393	1,280	113	8.1
Minnehaha	70,096	68,191	1,905	2.7	67,363	64,721	2,642	3.9
Moody	3,153	3,033	120	3.8	3,252	3,059	193	5.9
Pennington	38,476	37,050	1,426	3.7	36,512	34,928	1,584	4.3
Perkins	2,468	2,414	54	2.2	2,510	2,477	33	1.3
Potter	1,545	1,520	25	1.6	1,554	1,500	54	3.5
Roberts	4,527	4,322	205	4.5	4,607	4,244	363	7.9
Sanborn	1,225	1,174	51	4.2	1,173	1,128	45	3.8
Shannon	2,350	2,167	183	7.8	2,576	2,332	244	9.5
Spink	3,775	3,728	47	1.2	3,774	3,679	95	2.5
Stanley	1,388	1,352	36	2.6	1,443	1,372	71	4.9
Sully	871	859	12	1.4	859	848	11	1.3
Todd	2,764	2,603	161	5.8	2,683	2,460	223	8.3
Tripp	3,274	3,166	108	3.3	3,366	3,243	123	3.7
Turner	4,175	4,050	125	3.0	4,130	3,963	167	4.0
Union	5,037	4,714	323	6.4	4,984	4,640	344	6.9
Walworth	3,039	2,861	178	5.9	3,007	2,882	125	4.2
Yankton	10,265	9,952	313	3.0	10,040	9,677	363	3.6
Ziebach	852	813	39	4.6	866	838	28	3.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

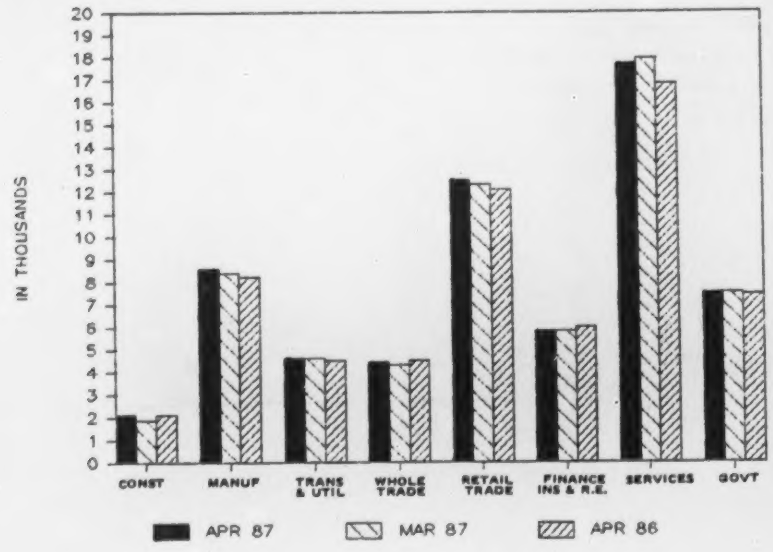
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.3 and 6.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	252,500	249,500	248,300	1.2	1.7
MINING..............................	2,400	2,400	2,600	.0	-7.7
CONSTRUCTION........................	8,600	7,500	8,500	14.7	1.2
MANUFACTURING.......................	28,400	28,700	27,400	-1.0	3.6
Durable Goods......................	15,500	15,400	14,500	.6	6.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9,500	9,500	8,600	.0	10.5
Nondurable Goods..................	12,900	13,300	12,900	-3.0	.0
Food & Kindred Products.........	7,400	7,700	7,700	-3.9	-3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2,900	2,800	2,600	3.6	11.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12,500	12,500	12,500	.0	.0
Transportation....................	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0
Communication.....................	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	65,900	64,300	64,700	2.5	1.9
Wholesale Trade...................	16,200	15,800	16,200	2.5	.0
Durable Goods..................	7,100	6,900	7,200	2.9	-1.4
Nondurable Goods...............	9,100	8,900	9,000	2.2	1.1
Retail Trade......................	49,700	48,400	48,400	2.7	2.7
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores............	8,400	8,200	8,000	2.4	5.0
Food Stores....................	7,500	7,400	7,300	1.4	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	14,200	14,200	14,100	.0	.7
Finance...........................	9,000	9,000	8,800	.0	2.3
Banking........................	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers......................	3,200	3,200	3,300	.0	-3.0
SERVICES............................	60,400	60,200	59,300	.3	1.9
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15,800	15,600	15,200	1.3	3.9
Personal and Business..........	7,900	7,900	7,400	.0	6.8
Medical and Health Services.......	23,300	23,300	22,800	.0	2.2
Educational Services..............	4,800	5,000	4,800	-4.0	.0
Social Services...................	4,200	4,200	4,100	.0	2.4
Membership Organizations..........	8,900	8,700	8,900	2.3	.0
GOVERNMENT..........................	60,000	59,900	59,400	.2	1.0
Federal...........................	11,200	11,100	10,600	.9	5.7
State.............................	16,100	16,200	16,300	-.6	-1.2
State Education................	7,800	7,900	8,000	-1.3	-2.5
Local.............................	32,700	32,700	32,500	.0	.6
Local Education................	19,700	19,700	19,400	.0	1.5

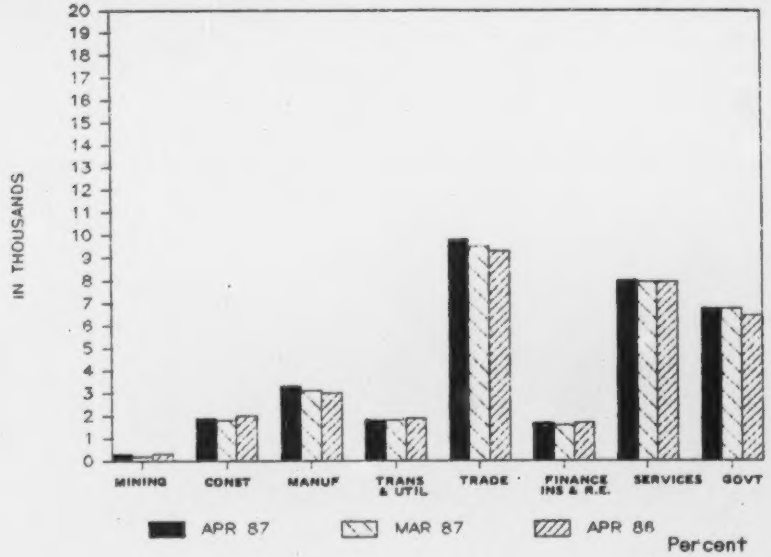
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL...........................	63,400	62,800	61,800	1.0	2.6
1/ MINING..........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	1,900	2,100	10.5	.0
MANUFACTURING.................	8,600	8,400	8,200	2.4	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,600	4,600	4,500	.0	2.2
TRADE..........................	16,900	16,600	16,500	1.8	2.4
Wholesale Trade..............	4,400	4,300	4,500	2.3	-2.2
Retail Trade.................	12,500	12,300	12,100	1.6	3.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,800	5,800	6,000	.0	-3.3
SERVICES........................	17,700	17,900	16,800	-1.1	5.4
GOVERNMENT......................	7,500	7,500	7,400	.0	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL...........................	33,400	32,600	31,700	2.5	5.4
MINING..........................	300	200	300	50.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,900	1,800	2,000	5.6	-5.0
MANUFACTURING...................	3,300	3,100	3,000	6.5	10.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,800	1,900	.0	-5.3
TRADE...........................	9,800	9,500	9,300	3.2	5.4
Wholesale Trade..............	2,200	2,100	1,800	4.8	22.2
Retail Trade.................	7,600	7,400	7,400	2.7	2.7
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,700	1,600	1,700	6.2	.0
SERVICES........................	8,000	7,900	7,900	1.3	1.3
GOVERNMENT......................	6,700	6,700	6,400	.0	4.7

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	21,648	21,751	20,622	41.3	42.3	42.1
Durable Goods.....	12,136	12,053	11,222	41.0	41.9	40.9
Nondurable Goods..	9,512	9,698	9,400	41.7	42.8	43.6
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,475	6,301	6,170	45.4	45.6	47.3
Rapid City MSA......	2,560	2,366	2,133	37.9	40.3	36.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$332.05	$338.40	$323.33	$8.04	$8.00	$7.68
Durable Goods.....	316.93	325.56	303.07	7.73	7.77	7.41
Nondurable Goods..	351.95	353.96	347.93	8.44	8.27	7.98
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$375.91	$376.66	$373.20	$8.28	$8.26	$7.89
Rapid City MSA......	275.91	290.97	246.48	7.28	7.22	6.79

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	337.7	335.9	325.3	0.5	3.8
Food & Beverages....	322.5	321.6	308.5	0.3	4.5
Housing.............	367.7	366.4	358.0	0.4	2.7
Apparel..............	218.7	215.2	207.3	1.6	5.5
Transportation......	313.3	310.6	303.3	0.9	3.3
Medical Care........	457.3	455.0	428.0	0.5	6.8
Entertainment.......	281.3	279.8	272.3	0.5	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986
Sex, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
Male	2,008	3,056	2,351
Female	943	1,062	1,104
Race, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
White	2,709	3,813	3,186
Nonwhite	242	305	269
Age, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
Under 45	715	3,112	2,663
Over 45	2,236	1,006	792
[2] Industry, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
Mining	96	138	83
Construction	733	1,234	831
Manufacturing	631	818	918
Transportation & Public Utilities	192	197	129
Trade	629	849	762
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	90	113	53
Services	443	540	537
Government	137	229	142
[2] Occupation, Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
Professional & Managerial	297	376	327
Clerical and Sales	449	533	501
Services	327	492	370
Processing	125	133	86
Machine Trade	175	202	146
Benchwork	225	223	513
Structural Work	903	1,518	1,039
Other	450	641	473
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,951	4,118	3,455
1-2 Weeks	522	452	425
3-4 Weeks	236	420	296
5-14 Weeks	1,126	1,952	1,441
15 Weeks & Over	1,067	1,294	1,293

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims...............	2,381	2,319	2,280	2.7	4.4
B. Weeks Compensated............	16,426	16,617	19,103	-1.1	-14.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$1,432,955	$1,470,593	$1,460,081	-2.6	-1.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$38,414,600	$37,099,400	$32,332,400	3.5	18.8
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,648	4,927	5,958	14.6	-5.2
F. Nonfarm Placements...........	3,862	2,701	3,973	43.0	-2.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	5,293	4,109	5,263	28.8	.6

	April 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$114,143

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	April 1987 People	April 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed............................	49	$11,368
J. Partial Employment.................	85	$ 6,715

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

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FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

DID YOU KNOW???

According to the 1980 Census, there were 82,000 veterans in South Dakota who had served in some branch of the military. Two thousand of these veterans were women.

Of these 82,000 veterans, 65,600 veterans were married. Another 8,800 veterans had never married, and 2,300 had been widowed. The Census indicated that 4,700 veterans were divorced, and 600 veterans were separated from their spouses.

The Census showed the labor force status of these veterans as follows: 63,600 were employed, and 2,400 were unemployed. Of the approximately 16,000 veterans whom the Census showed as not being in the labor force, 1,500 veterans were in institutions, 900 were attending school, and 13,700 were not in the labor force because they were disabled, keeping house, retired or no longer looking for work.

YEARLY INCOME FOR VETERANS

Veterans Responding	Yearly Income
1,700	$0 or a loss
11,400	$1 to $4,999
9,000	$5,000 to $7,499
8,200	$7,500 to $9,999
17,300	$10,000 to $14,999
13,300	$15,000 to $19,999
9,000	$20,000 to $24,999
6,300	$25,000 to $34,999
2,200	$35,000 to $49,999
2,200	$50,000 or more

SOURCE: State Profiles of the Veteran Population, Statistical Portraits from the 1980 Census; published by the Office of Information Management and Statistics, Veterans Administration.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

7/15/87 S 7355-1

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

May 1987 Published June 1987

INCOME: MORE THAN A NUMBER AND A DOLLAR SIGN

The difference between South Dakota per capita income and income levels in other states and the nation has long been a source of controversy. Since 1929, only once has per capita personal income in the state been higher than the national average, in 1948. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, per capita personal income (the total income of people in an area divided by the number of people in that area) in South Dakota was $11,850 in 1986, compared to $14,461 in the United States.

Considering the difference in these levels, it is easy to understand why they lead to contention when used as an indicator of the economic well-being of people in an area. But a comparison of income must include more than a look at the numbers themselves. Many factors are involved, and all must be considered when income comparisons are made.

The types of industries found in South Dakota, or the industry make-up, is sometimes blamed for the state's lower per capita income. These claims point to the notion that low-paying industries are more predominate in South Dakota's industry make-up. However, if the U.S. industry make-up is applied to South Dakota average annual earnings data for 1979 (taken from the 1980 Census), earnings increase by only 2.1 percent.

One characteristic of South Dakota's industry make-up which may contribute to income level differences is its predominance of industries employing part-time workers. The services and retail trade industries--in which part-time employment is prominent--made up 41 percent of all nonfarm wage and salary employment nationwide and 43.5 percent in South Dakota in 1986. Nationwide, 19 percent of all employed persons worked part-time in 1986, while this percentage was 22.8 in South Dakota.

There are indications that this higher percentage of part-time workers in South Dakota lowers the average income. According to the 1980 Census, mean annual income of part-time workers, 18 years and older in South Dakota in 1979, was only 42.2 percent of the mean annual income of their full-time counterparts. It should be noted that the majority of part-time workers in South Dakota--72 percent in 1986--worked part-time because they chose to, not because they could only find part-time work.

In comparing the economic well-being of the state with other areas or the nation as a whole, per capita personal income data cannot be the sole criteria used. Per capita personal income figures do not take certain important factors, such as the cost of living, into account, and therefore alone do not present a complete picture.

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One living cost which per capita personal income does not take into account, for example, is personal taxes. An income measure which does take costs of personal taxes into account is per capita disposable personal income. This is the income that persons have available to spend and save.

Per capita disposable personal income, then, can be compared to per capita income to determine the portion of their income which people actually have available to spend and save. In 1986, per capita disposable income in South Dakota was $10,656. Comparing this income with per capita personal income shows that South Dakotans had 89.9 percent of their per capita income available for spending and saving. In the United States, per capita disposable income was $12,334 in 1986, 85.3 percent of per capita personal income. Considering costs of personal taxes, then, South Dakotans had 4.6 percent more of their per capita personal income available for spending and saving than did people in the United States as a whole.

COST OF LIVING ONE CONSIDERATION

Data for comparing the costs of living of South Dakota and of other areas is very limited. However, some data that does exist suggests an association between costs of living and earnings and income.

Using wage and living cost data for 29 metropolitan areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) found that, after wage data had been adjusted for differences in industry mix, there was a strong correlation between area wages and costs of living for the occupations in the cities studied. For example, the BLS found that for clerical workers, each one point rise in the areas' cost of living indexes was correlated with a .654 point rise in the pay index.

Data from another source suggests that lower income in South Dakota is compensated by living costs which are lower. The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) compiles a quarterly inter-city cost of living index. The index measures relative price levels for 59 various consumer goods and services. Included are grocery items, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services such as clothing, hair cuts and dry cleaning. An index of 100 represents the average cost of living of all participating cities. In the fourth quarter of 1986, 246 cities across the United States participated in the survey.

The average ACCRA index for the 17 participating cities within the five states that had the highest per capita personal incomes in the nation in 1986 was 120.8. The average ACCRA index for the 12 participating cities within the four states that had the lowest per capita incomes in the nation in 1986 (the lowest income state had no participating cities) was 97.8. The average ACCRA index for participating South Dakota cities (Rapid City, Aberdeen and Vermillion) was 95.2. This again suggests a relationship between cost of living and income.

As the information above shows, the application of per capita income as an indicator of the economic well-being of people in South Dakota, or any other area, must include more than the numbers themselves. What those numbers mean and numerous other economic factors must also be considered.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MAY

Nonfarm employment increased to 256,400 in May, up slightly from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 3,400 was noted over April levels, while the over-the-year increase was 2,600.

The largest over-the-year increases in May were noted in the wholesale and retail trade and services industries, and in government.

The services industry noted an increase of 1,100 over the year. This increase was noted mainly within the medical and health division and in the personal/businesses sector. Employment within the trade industry noted an increase in 1,000 over last year's levels. All of this growth was located within the retail trade division, particularly within the food, apparel and accessory, and furniture sectors.

The durable goods division of the manufacturing industry increased 1,000 over year-ago levels, helping offset losses in the nondurable goods division caused by a labor dispute. Employment in the construction industry was up 400 from year-ago levels. This growth is related to the increased building of both commerical and residential structures. Employment within government showed an increase of 800 over year-ago levels. Most of the growth was posted in federal and local government.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

May showed over-the-month employment increases in the construction, trade and services industries and in government.

The construction industry noted the largest increase in May, with an employment level of 1,400 jobs over April levels. All sectors of the construction industry posted seasonal increases.

Employment within the mining industry also rose slightly in May, increasing employment by 200. Most of this increase can be attributed to the quarrying sector, where construction demands increased the need for sand, rock, gravel and granite.

Wholesale and retail trade industry employment rose from month-ago levels, increasing by 1,300. Much of this increase occurred within the retail trade division, which increased by 1,100 jobs over April levels. Restaurants and lounges attributed to a large portion of this increase, because of the beginning of the tourist season. The employment decrease in the manufacturing industry was caused mainly by a labor dispute in the nondurable goods division.

The services industry posted traditional seasonal increases. Hiring within hotels, tourist attractions, and recreational facilities accounted for most of the 700 job increase that occurred within the hotel, amusement, personal and business division. The opening of the racing season, outdoor plays, summer youth camps, zoos, golf courses, and the continued increase in camping and fishing activities all added to this seasonal increase in employment.

Employment within government also rose in May, increasing by 800. This growth was distributed throughout federal, state and local levels.

The unemployment rate was 3.5 percent in May, down from the April rate of 3.7 percent. In May, 345,300 South Dakotans were employed, and 12,500 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	May 1987 (1)				May 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,695,000	112,377,000	7,318,000	6.1(3)	117,199,000	109,041,000	8,158,000	7.0(3)
South Dakota	357,700	345,300	12,500	3.5	349,700	335,300	14,500	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	70,453	68,169	2,284	3.2	68,208	65,836	2,372	3.5
Rapid City MSA	39,019	37,635	1,384	3.5	38,035	36,531	1,504	4.0
Aurora	1,462	1,442	20	1.4	1,483	1,472	11	0.7
Beadle	9,462	9,148	314	3.3	9,315	9,008	307	3.3
Bennett	1,468	1,422	46	3.1	1,521	1,470	51	3.4
Bon Homme	3,579	3,527	52	1.5	3,443	3,390	53	1.5
Brookings	13,471	12,944	527	3.9	13,920	12,807	1,113	8.0
Brown	21,120	20,118	1,002	4.7	20,254	19,169	1,085	5.4
Brule	2,555	2,510	45	1.8	2,630	2,564	66	2.5
Buffalo	541	506	35	6.5	502	444	58	11.6
Butte	4,253	4,027	226	5.3	3,845	3,664	181	4.7
Campbell	1,153	1,131	22	1.9	1,144	1,117	27	2.4
Charles Mix	4,190	4,019	171	4.1	4,249	4,072	177	4.2
Clark	2,192	1,886	306	14.0	1,966	1,898	68	3.5
Clay	6,636	6,337	299	4.5	6,648	6,348	300	4.5
Codington	11,581	11,191	390	3.4	11,361	10,796	565	5.0
Corson	1,667	1,600	67	4.0	1,764	1,547	217	12.3
Custer	4,244	4,173	71	1.7	4,005	3,937	68	1.7
Davison	9,140	8,969	171	1.9	8,795	8,603	192	2.2
Day	3,442	3,344	98	2.8	3,428	3,333	95	2.8
Deuel	2,256	2,172	84	3.7	2,291	2,139	152	6.6
Dewey	2,063	1,944	119	5.8	2,043	1,910	133	6.5
Douglas	1,805	1,775	30	1.7	1,758	1,723	35	2.0
Edmunds	2,546	2,474	72	2.8	2,459	2,408	51	2.1
Fall River	3,806	3,663	143	3.8	3,760	3,614	146	3.9
Faulk	1,320	1,303	17	1.3	1,321	1,297	24	1.8
Grant	4,441	4,263	178	4.0	4,366	4,180	186	4.3
Gregory	2,634	2,595	39	1.5	2,637	2,557	80	3.0
Haakon	1,279	1,238	41	3.2	1,203	1,177	26	2.2
Hamlin	2,400	2,294	106	4.4	2,329	2,243	86	3.7
Hand	2,106	2,076	30	1.4	2,152	2,108	44	2.0
Hanson	1,603	1,553	50	3.1	1,548	1,479	69	4.5
Harding	817	808	9	1.1	808	799	9	1.1
Hughes	8,621	8,409	212	2.5	8,387	8,173	214	2.6
Hutchinson	4,364	4,290	74	1.7	4,277	4,177	100	2.3
Hyde	904	885	19	2.1	897	882	15	1.7
Jackson	1,621	1,565	56	3.5	1,541	1,504	37	2.4

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	May 1987 (1)				May 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,235	1,198	37	3.0	1,218	1,211	7	0.6
Jones	682	663	19	2.8	678	667	11	1.6
Kingsbury	3,070	3,012	58	1.9	3,148	2,962	186	5.9
Lake	5,201	4,954	247	4.7	5,340	4,830	510	9.6
Lawrence	10,545	10,050	495	4.7	9,996	9,506	490	4.9
Lincoln	7,461	7,194	267	3.6	6,985	6,705	280	4.0
Lyman	1,570	1,533	37	2.4	1,624	1,496	128	7.9
McCook	2,995	2,854	141	4.7	2,908	2,753	155	5.3
McPherson	1,642	1,623	19	1.2	1,754	1,659	95	5.4
Marshall	2,295	2,250	45	2.0	2,232	2,168	64	2.9
Meade	9,543	9,235	308	3.2	9,372	8,992	380	4.1
Mellette	853	825	28	3.3	886	860	26	2.9
Miner	1,373	1,332	41	3.0	1,414	1,324	90	6.4
Minnehaha	70,453	68,169	2,284	3.2	38,035	36,531	1,504	4.0
Moody	3,238	3,119	119	3.7	3,278	3,125	153	4.7
Pennington	39,019	37,635	1,384	3.5	68,208	65,836	2,372	3.5
Perkins	2,556	2,521	35	1.4	2,587	2,554	33	1.3
Potter	1,606	1,561	45	2.8	1,557	1,528	29	1.9
Roberts	4,695	4,474	221	4.7	4,609	4,357	252	5.5
Sanborn	1,279	1,246	33	2.6	1,221	1,173	48	3.9
Shannon	2,477	2,277	200	8.1	2,648	2,403	245	9.3
Spink	3,845	3,782	63	1.6	3,833	3,747	86	2.2
Stanley	1,602	1,546	56	3.5	1,425	1,394	31	2.2
Sully	847	838	9	1.1	895	875	20	2.2
Todd	2,696	2,514	182	6.8	2,663	2,478	185	6.9
Tripp	3,517	3,456	61	1.7	3,419	3,333	86	2.5
Turner	4,453	4,336	117	2.6	4,280	4,125	155	3.6
Union	5,547	5,215	332	6.0	5,342	5,039	303	5.7
Walworth	3,201	3,064	137	4.3	3,110	2,957	153	4.9
Yankton	10,526	10,266	260	2.5	10,134	9,822	312	3.1
Ziebach	981	935	46	4.7	886	851	35	4.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

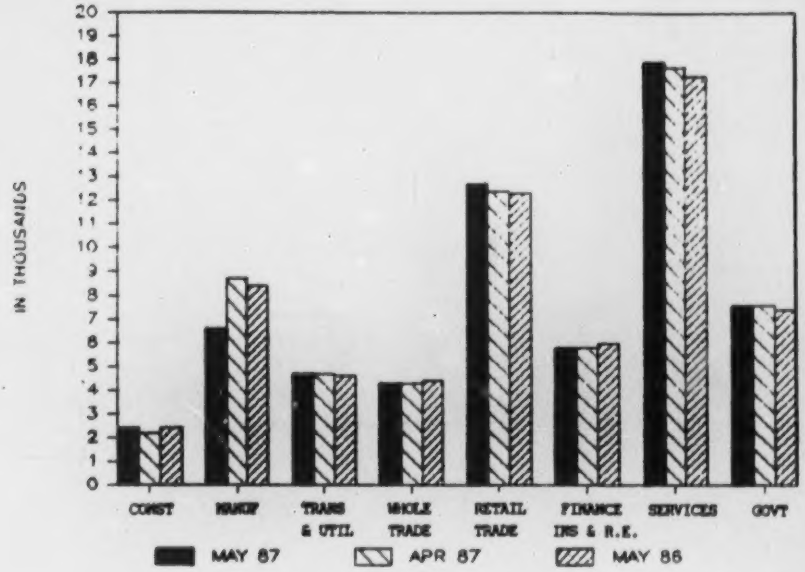
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.3 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	256,400	253,000	253,800	1.3	1.0
MINING	2,600	2,400	2,600	8.3	.0
CONSTRUCTION	10,200	8,800	9,800	15.9	4.1
MANUFACTURING	27,100	28,600	27,800	-5.2	-2.5
Durable Goods	15,900	15,600	14,900	1.9	6.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,600	9,600	8,900	.0	7.9
Nondurable Goods	11,200	13,000	12,900	-13.8	-13.2
Food & Kindred Products	5,600	7,400	7,700	-24.3	-27.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,800	2,700	3.6	7.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,500	12,600	.8	.0
Transportation	7,600	7,500	7,500	1.3	1.3
Communication	2,800	2,700	2,800	3.7	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,200	2,300	4.5	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67,200	65,900	66,200	2.0	1.5
Wholesale Trade	16,300	16,200	16,500	.6	-1.2
Durable Goods	7,100	7,100	7,300	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,100	9,200	1.1	.0
Retail Trade	50,900	49,800	49,800	2.2	2.2
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,400	8,300	8,000	1.2	5.0
Food Stores	7,600	7,500	7,300	1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,300	14,200	14,300	.7	.0
Finance	8,900	9,000	8,800	-1.1	1.1
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,300	3,200	3,400	3.1	-2.9
SERVICES	61,700	60,600	60,600	1.8	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,700	16,000	16,200	4.4	3.1
Personal and Business	8,000	8,000	7,600	.0	5.3
Medical and Health Services	23,400	23,300	22,800	.4	2.6
Educational Services	4,900	4,900	4,900	.0	.0
Social Services	4,200	4,200	4,100	.0	2.4
Membership Organizations	9,000	8,800	9,100	2.3	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	60,700	59,900	59,900	1.3	1.3
Federal	11,300	11,100	10,700	1.8	5.6
State	16,500	16,100	16,600	2.5	-.6
State Education	7,800	7,800	8,100	.0	-3.7
Local	33,000	32,700	32,700	.9	.9
Local Education	19,400	19,600	19,300	-1.0	.5

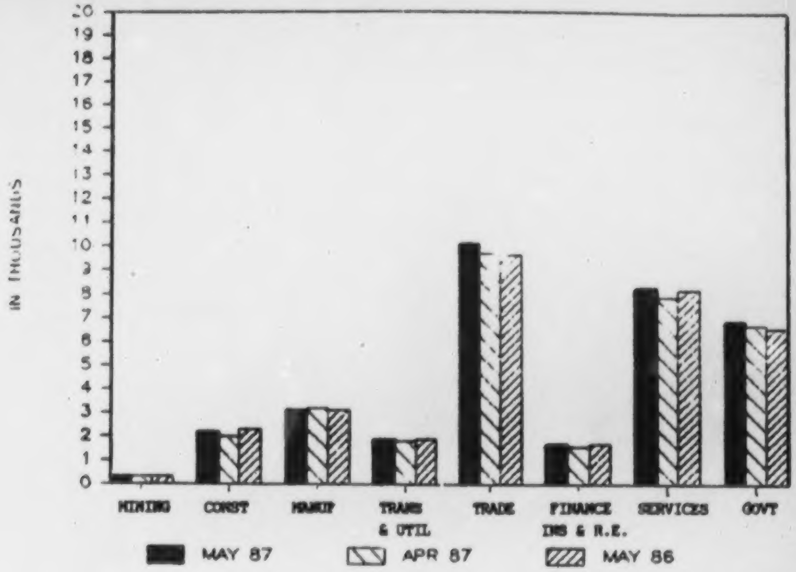
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL...........................	61,900	63,400	62,800	-2.4	-1.4
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,200	2,400	9.1	.0
MANUFACTURING..................	6,600	8,700	8,400	-24.1	-21.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
TRADE...........................	16,900	16,700	16,700	1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade..............	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade.................	12,700	12,400	12,300	2.4	3.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,800	5,800	6,000	.0	-3.3
SERVICES........................	17,900	17,700	17,300	1.1	3.5
GOVERNMENT.....................	7,600	7,600	7,400	.0	2.7

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34,500	33,300	33,800	3.6	2.1
MINING.........................	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,000	2,300	10.0	-4.3
MANUFACTURING..................	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,900	1,800	1,900	5.6	.0
TRADE..........................	10,200	9,800	9,700	4.1	5.2
Wholesale Trade..............	2,200	2,200	1,900	.0	15.8
Retail Trade.................	8,000	7,600	7,800	5.3	2.6
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,700	1,600	1,700	6.3	.0
SERVICES.......................	8,300	7,900	8,200	5.1	1.2
GOVERNMENT.....................	6,900	6,700	6,600	3.0	4.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	20,313	21,803	20,959	41.3	41.6	42.3
Durable Goods.....	12,520	12,268	11,599	42.9	41.3	41.5
Nondurable Goods..	7,793	9,535	9,360	38.8	42.0	43.2
Sioux Falls MSA.....	4,553	6,483	6,317	41.5	45.6	46.3
Rapid City MSA......	2,398	2,498	2,264	40.6	38.5	37.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$319.25	$333.22	$325.29	$7.73	$8.01	$7.69
Durable Goods.....	330.33	319.25	304.20	7.70	7.73	7.33
Nondurable Goods..	302.25	351.54	350.78	7.79	8.37	8.12
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$303.37	$377.11	$370.86	$7.31	$8.27	$8.01
Rapid City MSA......	302.06	279.51	241.33	7.44	7.26	6.47

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	338.7	337.7	326.3	.3	3.8
Food & Beverages....	324.0	322.5	309.4	.5	4.7
Housing.............	368.9	367.7	358.5	.3	2.9
Apparel.............	218.0	218.7	206.4	-.3	5.6
Transportation......	314.6	313.3	305.7	.4	2.9
Medical Care........	458.9	457.3	429.7	.3	6.8
Entertainment.......	282.0	281.3	272.9	.2	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
Sex, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
Male	1,106	2,008	1,432
Female	876	943	1,056
Race, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
White	1,782	2,709	2,234
Nonwhite	200	242	254
Age, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
Under 45	1,486	715	1,870
Over 45	496	2,236	618
[2] Industry, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
Mining	31	96	22
Construction	296	733	378
Manufacturing	581	631	704
Transportation & Public Utilities	89	192	97
Trade	447	629	582
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	77	90	65
Services	390	443	542
Government	71	137	98
[2] Occupation, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
Professional & Managerial	293	297	271
Clerical and Sales	381	449	507
Services	239	327	297
Processing	97	125	53
Machine Trade	93	175	137
Benchwork	227	225	423
Structural Work	413	903	543
Other	239	450	257
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
1-2 Weeks	335	522	405
3-4 Weeks	208	236	265
5-14 Weeks	780	1,126	877
15 Weeks & Over	659	1,067	941

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	1,531	2,381	1,555	-35.7	-1.5
B. Weeks Compensated...........	8,180	16,426	9,884	-50.2	-17.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$695,221	$1,432,955	$1,101,824	-51.5	-36.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$39,850,100	$38,414,600	$33,717,600	3.7	18.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,202	5,648	8,159	-7.9	-36.2
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	4,510	3,862	5,113	16.8	-11.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	6,202	5,293	6,186	17.2	0.3

	May 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$187,715

	May 1987 People	Savings In Dollars
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients		
I. Employed...........................	33	$ 7,656
J. Partial Employment.................	97	$ 7,663

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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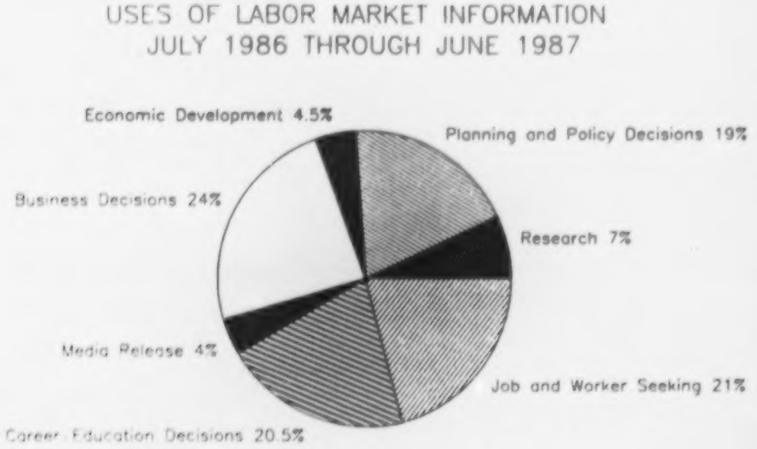
DID YOU KNOW???

Labor market information may look like just facts, figures and statistics. But like other tools, they are more greatly appreciated for their uses or applications. The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor provides many different types of South Dakota Labor economics information to a full range of users. From July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987, the Labor Market Information Center responded to more than 1,600 requests for information.

Labor market information provides a guide for a variety of uses, such as making business decisions, including plans for new firms or business expansions; making realistic career choices; for educational curriculum planning; to measure economic activity; and for planning and policy decisions. The graph below illustrates the disbribution of these various uses of labor market information.


USES OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION
JULY 1986 THROUGH JUNE 1987

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

June 1987

Published July 1987

UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOBLESSNESS

Unemployment rates are commonly used to measure the economic well-being of the nation, the state, and even counties, since they provide a basis for comparisons. However, they were not designed to reflect total joblessness. Joblessness is more comprehensive than unemployment. The unemployed are just one part of those who are without jobs. The jobless also include discouraged workers and those who are not interested in being employed.

Discouraged workers are defined as those people who want a job but are not searching for employment because they feel that no jobs are available. An example would be a person in a rural area where job opportunities are very limited. Considering this group of jobless people is especially important in measuring the economic health of an area.

The second type of people without jobs is those who choose not to work. There are a variety of reasons why people are not interested in being employed. For example, a mother may choose to keep house and care for her children on a full-time basis, rather than arrange for child care and work outside the home. Retired people are another example of people who are not interested in having a job.

In addition to discouraged workers and those who do not want employment, the jobless also includes those who are officially designated as unemployed. A person counted as unemployed in official labor force estimates meets three criteria: he or she has actively searched for work in the past four weeks, is currently available for work and does not have a job.

Meeting the job searching criteria includes registering at a public or private employment office; meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; or being on a union or professional employment register.

Two groups of people do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are: people waiting to start a new job within 30 days, and workers waiting to be recalled from a layoff. In all other cases except temporary illness, these individuals must be currently available for work.

The unemployed fit into one of three distinct groups: those who have lost jobs, those who have quit jobs, and those who have recently entered the labor force. Those who have recently entered or re-entered the labor force constitute the largest group. These people are temporarily unemployed, because of the natural time lag involved in finding employment. If they are available for work, do not have jobs, and have actively sought employment within the last four weeks, people meet the definition of unemployed. For example, a recent college graduate who applies and interviews for many jobs before obtaining employment is counted among the unemployed.

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Among unemployment created by labor force entry and re-entry, two patterns are evident. The first is the predominance of youth and female workers. This predominance can be linked to the less consistent labor force involvement of these two groups. The participation of youth in the labor force is often sporadic. For example, many work only during summertime vacations from school. Similarly, the involvement of many women in the work force fluctuates around other schedules and responsibilities. For instance, some mothers quit work to be home with their children in the summer, then re-enter the work force in the fall. During periods of job searching, these types of people are included in unemployment levels.

Those who have lost jobs, or "job losers" are the next largest group of unemployed people. Fitting into this category are workers who are involved in a layoff, and those people whose employment ended involuntarily and immediately began looking for work.

These job losers include both those who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits and those who are not receiving benefits. There are several reasons why some unemployed people do not receive unemployment insurance benefits, such as ineligibility. For instance, they may have worked in a business which was not covered by Unemployment Insurance Laws, such as a farm. They may be ineligible because they do not meet certain qualification requirements (such as earning a minimum amount of wages). They may no longer be eligible, if they exhausted their benefits. Some unemployed people do not receive unemployment insurance benefits simply because they never file claims for such benefits.

In addition to labor force entrants, re-entrants and job losers, the unemployed also include those who have quit their jobs voluntarily. An example of this may be when a couple relocates because one spouse gets a new job, and the other spouse quits his or her current job to move. The majority of unemployment created by people quitting their jobs, however, is seasonal. For instance, young workers who hold summer jobs but quit when they return to school create higher unemployment during the late summer and early fall months.

In summary, "unemployed" is a term which refers to a comprehensive group, including those who have lost jobs, quit jobs, and those who are temporarily unemployed when they first enter or re-enter the labor force. But even this comprehensive group is not all-inclusive of those who are without jobs. "Jobless" also includes discouraged workers and those who are not interested in being employed.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JUNE

Nonfarm employment increased to 260,300 in June, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 4,100 was recorded over May levels, while the over-the-year increase was 1,200.

The largest over-the-year employment increase in June was noted in the wholesale and retail trade industry. The trade industry showed an over-the-year increase of 900, with the retail trade division recording the greatest increase. Some sectors within this division showing increases were general merchandise, food and furniture stores.

Employment levels within the manufacturing industry dropped below year-ago levels, mainly due to a labor dispute in the nondurable goods division. An over-the-year increase of 600 jobs in the services industry was found mainly in the medical and health division.

The increased employment level recorded in local government in June 1986, which was due to the hiring of election workers, returned to normal during June of this year.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Total nonfarm employment noted increases which are typical of this time of year. Over-the-month increases were found in the construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance and real estate industries, and in government.

The wholesale and retail trade industry noted the largest increase of any major industry in June, with 1,200 more jobs than in May. Most of the increase was in the retail trade division among such tourism-related businesses such as gift shops, jewelry stores, novelty and souvenir shops.

Although employment within the services industry remained stable from May to June, a 900 job increase was noted within the hotel and amusement businesses sector. This growth demonstrates how tourism affects employment levels. This increase helped offset a decrease of 1,000 jobs in the educational services division. Most of this decrease was found among the educational support staff, such as cafeteria workers and work study students.

Over-the-month employment increases were distributed throughout the construction industry, which is one of South Dakota's most seasonal industries. Summer brings increased maintenance and home improvement work such as painting, roofing, siding, insulating, concrete work and pool installation. Employment in other areas of the construction industry is also greater during summer months.

Employment of more than 1,700 youth, through the South Dakota Summer Youth Program and other youth employment programs, helped offset end-of-school-year employment losses occuring in state education. In local government, employment decreases in education were also offset by the hiring of summer workers. Many of these summer employees work in parks and recreation areas.

Over-the-month declines were noted in the transportation industry, which are traditional for this time of year among businesses providing bus service to school districts.

The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent in June, up from the May rate of 3.5 percent. In June, 353,300 South Dakotans were employed, and 14,400 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	June 1987 (1)				June 1986			
	Labor Force (2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force (2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	121,153,000	113,498,000	7,655,000	6.3(3)	119,644,000	110,869,000	8,775,000	7.3(3)
South Dakota	367,600	353,300	14,400	3.9	362,000	347,100	14,900	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	71,178	69,005	2,173	3.1	69,892	67,514	2,378	3.4
Rapid City MSA	39,694	38,212	1,482	3.7	38,963	37,487	1,476	3.8
Aurora	1,614	1,594	20	1.2	1,713	1,637	76	4.4
Beadle	9,777	9,472	305	3.1	9,755	9,414	341	3.5
Bennett	1,556	1,496	60	3.9	1,616	1,558	58	3.6
Bon Homme	3,692	3,647	45	1.2	3,639	3,545	94	2.6
Brookings	13,461	12,701	760	5.6	13,459	12,700	759	5.6
Brown	21,442	20,366	1,076	5.0	20,813	19,721	1,092	5.2
Brule	2,775	2,725	50	1.8	2,918	2,806	112	3.8
Buffalo	591	520	71	12.0	531	464	67	12.6
Butte	4,210	4,046	164	3.9	3,895	3,756	139	3.6
Campbell	1,196	1,176	20	1.7	1,222	1,189	33	2.7
Charles Mix	4,301	4,117	184	4.3	4,538	4,210	328	7.2
Clark	1,995	1,922	73	3.7	2,060	1,986	74	3.6
Clay	6,518	6,157	361	5.5	6,608	6,235	373	5.6
Codington	11,967	11,369	598	5.0	11,753	11,152	601	5.1
Corson	1,712	1,556	156	9.1	1,692	1,542	150	8.9
Custer	5,046	4,964	82	1.6	4,833	4,666	167	3.5
Davison	9,400	9,186	214	2.3	9,095	8,867	228	2.5
Day	3,683	3,376	307	8.3	3,521	3,403	118	3.4
Deuel	2,367	2,279	88	3.7	2,446	2,301	145	5.9
Dewey	2,244	2,015	229	10.2	2,245	2,006	239	10.6
Douglas	1,875	1,847	28	1.5	1,940	1,817	123	6.3
Edmunds	2,633	2,532	101	3.8	2,585	2,527	58	2.2
Fall River	4,046	3,923	123	3.0	3,967	3,864	103	2.6
Faulk	1,384	1,337	47	3.4	1,377	1,352	25	1.8
Grant	4,626	4,462	164	3.5	4,599	4,418	181	3.9
Gregory	2,719	2,671	48	1.8	2,731	2,655	76	2.8
Haakon	1,287	1,261	26	2.0	1,253	1,208	45	3.6
Hamlin	2,502	2,409	93	3.7	2,513	2,421	92	3.7
Hand	2,101	2,066	35	1.7	2,155	2,117	38	1.8
Hanson	1,716	1,623	93	5.4	1,597	1,566	31	1.9
Harding	871	862	9	1.0	912	905	7	0.8
Hughes	8,806	8,519	287	3.3	8,765	8,419	346	3.9
Hutchinson	4,467	4,366	101	2.3	4,542	4,359	183	4.0
Hyde	910	897	13	1.4	930	908	22	2.4
Jackson	1,874	1,800	74	3.9	1,820	1,731	89	4.9

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	June 1987 (1)				June 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,315	1,272	43	3.3	1,328	1,317	11	0.8
Jones	790	775	15	1.9	794	781	13	1.6
Kingsbury	3,138	3,060	78	2.5	3,165	3,040	125	3.9
Lake	5,088	4,799	289	5.7	4,955	4,665	290	5.9
Lawrence	11,176	10,748	428	3.8	10,675	10,123	552	5.2
Lincoln	7,551	7,324	227	3.0	7,152	6,889	263	3.7
Lyman	1,790	1,704	86	4.8	1,787	1,682	105	5.9
McCook	2,995	2,909	86	2.9	2,994	2,874	120	4.0
McPherson	1,715	1,691	24	1.4	1,817	1,750	67	3.7
Marshall	2,416	2,301	115	4.8	2,363	2,272	91	3.9
Meade	10,223	9,828	395	3.9	9,959	9,606	353	3.5
Mellette	876	815	61	7.0	924	859	65	7.0
Miner	1,405	1,362	43	3.1	1,464	1,366	98	6.7
Minnehaha	71,178	69,005	2,173	3.1	69,892	67,514	2,378	3.4
Moody	3,332	3,177	155	4.7	3,386	3,221	165	4.9
Pennington	39,694	38,212	1,482	3.7	38,963	37,487	1,476	3.8
Perkins	2,711	2,659	52	1.9	2,773	2,715	58	2.1
Potter	1,650	1,622	28	1.7	1,629	1,605	24	1.5
Roberts	4,901	4,646	255	5.2	4,819	4,556	263	5.5
Sanborn	1,285	1,268	17	1.3	1,256	1,213	43	3.4
Shannon	2,610	2,187	423	16.2	2,658	2,337	321	12.1
Spink	3,912	3,860	52	1.3	3,976	3,916	60	1.5
Stanley	1,728	1,654	74	4.3	1,537	1,497	40	2.6
Sully	894	887	7	0.8	958	938	20	2.1
Todd	2,824	2,576	248	8.8	2,835	2,594	241	8.5
Tripp	3,725	3,589	136	3.7	3,569	3,511	58	1.6
Turner	4,583	4,484	99	2.2	4,414	4,305	109	2.5
Union	5,731	5,273	458	8.0	5,454	5,141	313	5.7
Walworth	3,265	3,116	149	4.6	3,135	3,030	105	3.3
Yankton	10,742	10,293	449	4.2	10,388	10,018	370	3.6
Ziebach	1,042	928	114	10.9	952	860	92	9.7

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

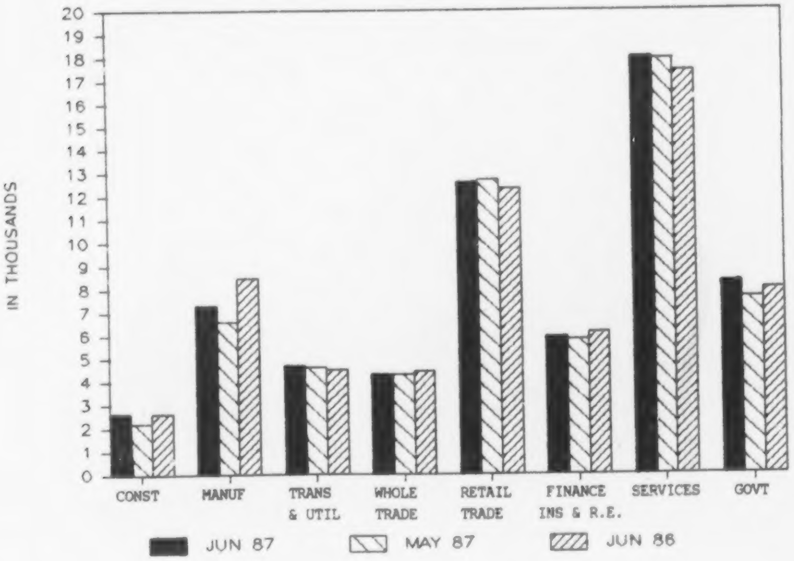
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.1 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	260,300	256,200	259,100	1.6	.5
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,000	10,200	10,900	7.8	.9
MANUFACTURING	28,000	27,000	28,300	3.7	-1.1
Durable Goods	16,200	15,800	15,400	2.5	5.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,700	9,500	9,200	2.1	5.4
Nondurable Goods	11,800	11,200	12,900	5.4	-8.5
Food & Kindred Products	6,300	5,600	7,800	12.5	-19.2
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,600	.0	11.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,600	12,200	-2.4	.8
Transportation	7,300	7,600	7,200	-3.9	1.4
Communication	2,800	2,900	2,600	-3.4	7.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	68,500	67,300	67,600	1.8	1.3
Wholesale Trade	16,400	16,300	16,600	.6	-1.2
Durable Goods	7,200	7,100	7,400	1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,200	.0	.0
Retail Trade	52,100	51,000	51,000	2.2	2.2
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,300	8,400	8,200	-1.2	1.2
Food Stores	7,700	7,600	7,400	1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,500	14,300	14,400	1.4	.7
Finance	9,000	8,900	9,000	1.1	.0
Banking	4,700	4,600	4,700	2.2	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	61,500	61,500	60,900	.0	1.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17,400	16,500	17,400	5.5	.0
Personal and Business	7,800	7,900	7,800	-1.3	.0
Medical and Health Services	23,700	23,400	23,100	1.3	2.6
Educational Services	3,900	4,900	3,900	-20.4	.0
Social Services	3,900	4,200	3,900	-7.1	.0
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,000	8,900	1.1	2.2
GOVERNMENT	61,600	60,700	62,000	1.5	-.6
Federal	11,400	11,300	10,900	.9	4.6
State	16,500	16,500	16,200	.0	1.9
State Education	5,600	7,800	5,700	-28.2	-1.8
Local	33,800	33,000	34,800	2.4	-2.9
Local Education	18,500	19,400	18,400	-4.6	.5

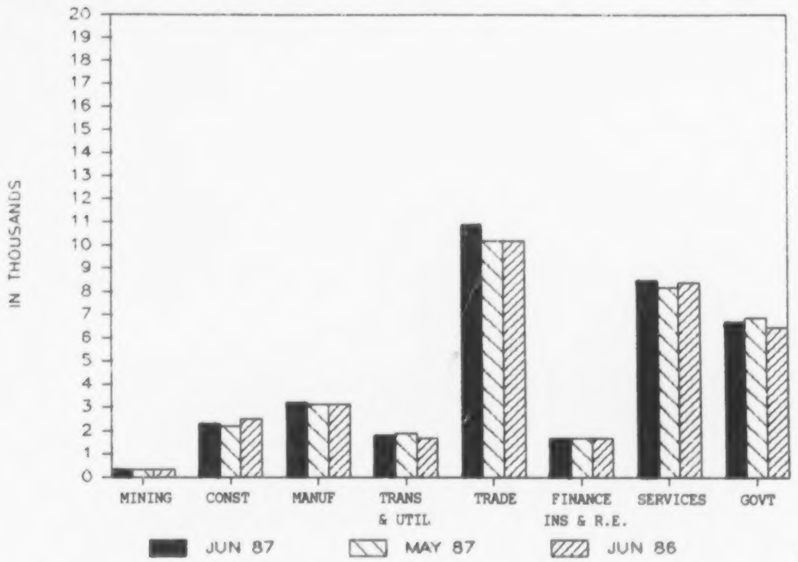
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL...........................	63,800	62,100	63,800	2.7	.0
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,400	2,600	8.3	.0
MANUFACTURING.................	7,300	6,600	8,500	10.6	-14.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,600	4,500	2.2	4.4
TRADE...........................	17,000	17,000	16,700	.0	1.8
Wholesale Trade..............	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade.................	12,600	12,700	12,300	-.8	2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,900	5,800	6,100	1.7	-3.3
SERVICES.......................	18,000	17,900	17,400	.6	3.4
GOVERNMENT.....................	8,300	7,600	8,000	9.2	3.8

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL..........................	35,300	34,400	34,400	2.6	2.6
MINING.........................	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,200	2,500	4.5	-8.0
MANUFACTURING.................	3,200	3,100	3,100	3.2	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,900	1,700	-5.3	5.9
TRADE..........................	10,800	10,200	10,200	5.9	5.9
Wholesale Trade..............	2,300	2,200	2,000	4.5	15.0
Retail Trade.................	8,500	8,000	8,300	6.3	2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES......................	8,400	8,200	8,400	2.4	.0
GOVERNMENT....................	6,700	6,900	6,500	-2.9	3.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	21,258	20,253	21,441	41.3	40.8	41.6
Durable Goods.....	12,789	12,451	12,083	43.1	42.9	41.9
Nondurable Goods..	8,469	7,802	9,358	38.7	37.4	41.3
Sioux Falls MSA.....	5,296	4,568	6,383	42.0	41.5	45.8
Rapid City MSA......	2,446	2,392	2,326	40.2	40.8	36.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$324.21	$314.98	$321.57	$7.85	$7.72	$7.73
Durable Goods.....	337.47	331.19	305.45	7.83	7.72	7.29
Nondurable Goods..	304.96	288.73	342.79	7.88	7.72	8.30
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$324.24	$303.37	$362.28	$7.72	$7.31	$7.91
Rapid City MSA......	300.70	304.37	243.02	7.48	7.46	6.64

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
1967=100	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Last Month	Last Year
All Items..............	340.1	338.7	327.9	.4	3.7
Food & Beverages....	325.4	324.0	309.5	.4	5.1
Housing.............	371.3	368.9	361.2	.7	2.8
Apparel.............	214.5	218.0	204.5	-1.6	4.9
Transportation......	316.7	314.6	308.6	.7	2.6
Medical Care........	461.3	458.9	432.0	.5	6.8
Entertainment.......	282.3	282.0	273.9	.1	3.1

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

		NUMBER	
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
Sex, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
Male	978	1,106	1,147
Female	948	876	1,257
Race, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
White	1,638	1,782	2,087
Nonwhite	288	200	317
Age, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
Under 45	1,425	1,486	1,772
Over 45	501	496	632
[2] Industry, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
Mining	13	31	12
Construction	230	296	249
Manufacturing	481	581	673
Transportation & Public Utilities	83	89	88
Trade	424	447	582
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	68	77	67
Services	510	390	607
Government	117	71	126
[2] Occupation, Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
Professional & Managerial	359	293	319
Clerical and Sales	392	381	569
Services	250	239	366
Processing	82	97	62
Machine Trade	75	93	132
Benchwork	222	227	402
Structural Work	336	413	359
Other	210	239	195
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,926	1,982	2,404
1-2 Weeks	363	335	483
3-4 Weeks	234	208	278
5-14 Weeks	767	780	922
15 Weeks & Over	562	659	721

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	1,523	1,531	2,118	-.5	-28.1
B. Weeks Compensated...........	8,039	8,180	10,173	-1.7	-21.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$653,689	$695,221	$805,780	-6.0	-18.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$39,143,600	$39,850,100	$32,986,500	-1.8	18.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,720	5,202	5,927	10.0	-3.5
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	6,122	4,510	6,738	35.7	-9.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	6,848	6,202	7,743	10.4	-11.6

	June 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$47,008

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	June 1987 People	June 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	41	$9,512
J. Partial Employment................	93	$7,347

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

MAY 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES RANKED BY STATE

May 1987 Ranking	State
1	Louisiana
2	Alaska
3	West Virginia
4	Kentucky
5	Mississippi
6	Texas
7	Colorado
7	New Mexico
9	Illinois
9	Michigan
11	Alabama
11	Wyoming
13	Arkansas
14	Idaho
14	Washington
16	Oklahoma
17	Ohio
18	Arizona
19	Utah
20	Tennessee
21	District of Columbia
22	Indiana
23	Montana
23	South Carolina
25	Missouri
25	Nevada
27	California
28	Oregon
29	Pennsylvania
29	Wisconsin
31	Florida
32	Georgia
33	New York
33	Virginia
35	Kansas
35	Minnesota
35	Nebraska
38	New Jersey
38	North Carolina
40	Hawaii
41	Iowa
41	Maine
41	North Dakota
44	Maryland
45	Rhode Island
46	South Dakota
46	Vermont
48	Massachusetts
49	Connecticut
50	Delaware
51	New Hampshire

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889

9/24/87 S 7355-1 A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

July 1987 Published August 1987

SERVICE INDUSTRY GROWS TO MEET PUBLIC NEEDS

The services industry has grown faster than any other industry group in South Dakota in the last 10 years, with employment increases of 41 percent.

In 1986, total employment within the services industry was 52,783, compared to 1976 employment levels of 37,370. During 1986, the services industry accounted for approximately 28 percent of all privately-owned businesses covered by unemployment insurance in South Dakota.

The services industry is very diverse and satisfies many of society's needs and demands. Business services, which includes advertising firms, credit agencies, computer and data processing services and temporary help agencies, is one such service. Social services includes such establishments as individual and family social services centers, job training and vocational rehabilitation centers, child day care centers and residential care centers. Motion picture theatres are also in the services industry. Health services, which includes hospitals, nursing homes, physician offices and laboratories, are also a part of the services industry.

Health services is the largest employer of workers within the service industry. From 1976 to 1986, annual average employment levels in health services increased approximately 40 percent. Employment levels continued to increase in 1986, and health services recorded an annual average employment level of 22,894. During 1986, employment increases were made in physicians' offices and in home health care services, with employment in other health services remaining fairly stable.

Over the past years, health services have continued to benefit from marketing efforts for short-term in-patient care and out-patient care. The addition of these services and state-of-the-art equipment increased the use of hospitals in South Dakota instead of facilities in neighboring states.

For the past ten years employment within business services has grown especially fast. From 1976 to 1986, annual average employment in business services increased by approximately 140 percent. Though employment growth within business services has slowed somewhat in recent years, the trend of increased employment continued in 1986, as employment levels climbed to 5,078.

Trends in business services indicate that in response to pressure to become more efficient in a highly competitive and technical business world, employers turned to outside sources for specialized services. Because many businesses did not have the specialized skills in-house, or because it was more cost-effective, these employers turned to business service firms to provide them with assistance. At the same time, more businesses throughout the state began to hire temporary workers to fill in for permanent employees who were either ill or on vacation.

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These temporary workers were also needed during peak work loads, such as tax preparation time. Once again, these employers turned to business services to provide them with this help.

In 1986, employment levels in business services continued to follow the trend. The largest employment increases were located in computer and data processing services and temporary help agencies.

In the last few years, social services has grown, as society begins to recognize the need for and seek the help of such organizations as individual and family counseling centers, drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers, youth centers, child day care centers and residential care facilities. From 1976 to 1986, annual average employment levels in social services increased approximately 61 percent. In 1986, approximately 3,840 people were employed in social services.

Motion picture theatres are the only businesses within the services industry which appear to be on a downward trend. From 1976 to 1986, motion picture theatres declined in employment by approximately 14 percent. Reasons for the decline in employment within motion picture theatres seems to be because of the shift to the in-home convenience of video cassette recorders (VCRs) and cable television.

CHANGING LABOR FORCE CAUSES TRENDS IN SERVICE INDUSTRY

These over-all trends in the services industry have manifested in recent years for a variety of reasons. One prevailing reason for the increased need for services stems from the appearance of women entering the labor force, either as heads-of-household or to supplement family income. Because of the entry of these women into the work force, more services such as child care and laundry and dry-cleaning services are needed. Young people entering the labor force for the first time have also increased the demand for services. Young workers are often likely to spend the money they earn on services they could otherwise not afford, such as entertainment.

At the same time that new participants were entering the workplace, automation and technical advancements in virtually every aspect of life were being made. Though these advancements made life easier, people began to discover they did not want, and in many cases had neither the time nor the technical knowledge, to perform the everyday tasks they once had. As more technical advancements were made in both personal lives and workplaces, people everywhere began to depend on the service industry to perform the duties they had once been able to do themselves. For example, as automobile systems become more and more electronic, many people who used to repair their own vehicles discovered they no longer had the equipment, or the technical knowledge, to repair the automobiles themselves.

Trends seem to indicate that as more social needs of society's members are being met, and an increasing number of women and youth continue to enter the workforce, along with the technical advancements being made to improve our lives, the service industry will become increasingly important to us. As this industry strives to meet the demands of the public, it appears that not only will the service industry grow and expand in the number of services offered, but employment within this industry will also continue to grow.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JULY

Nonfarm employment was 255,200 in July, up 1,800 from year-ago levels but down from June levels by 5,100.

The largest over-the-year employment increases in July were noted in the wholesale and retail trade industry, government, and the services industry. Industries showing decreased employment compared to year-ago levels were construction, manufacturing, mining and transportation and public utilities.

Retail trade employment noted the largest over-the-year increase, gaining 900 jobs. This increase was distributed throughout many types of the retail trade businesses: food stores, building materials, automobile dealers and gas stations, home furnishings and miscellaneous retail trade businesses.

Some of the increase in the retail trade division may be attributed to improvement within the farm economy. It is probable that recent government payments to farmers have allowed them to make some purchases (such as vehicles, equipment, materials for repairs and items for home improvements) they had delayed making because of poor economic conditions.

Government employment increased by 800 over the year, with federal employment noting gains of 500. Much of this increase in government employment at the federal level was in agricultural-related jobs, such as in Agricultural Soil Conservation Services. State government employment contributed 200 jobs to the over-the-year increase in government employment. Many of these jobs were held by youth involved in the Summer Youth Program.

Employment rose by 600 over the year in the services industry. Almost all of this increase was located in the medical and health services division, which increased by 500 from a year ago.

Manufacturing employment was down 200 from year-ago levels, partially due to a labor dispute in the food and kindred sector.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

The two percent decrease in nonfarm employment in July from the previous month was mainly due to typical seasonal decreases in education. Employment within local education fell by 5,200 or 28.3 percent, and employment within state education fell by 900, or 16.4 percent.

The construction industry noted employment increases of 500 from the previous month. This increase was distributed among all types of construction: highway construction, special trade construction and building construction.

Manufacturing employment showed an increase of 600 from the previous month, due to an increase in employment of 600 in the food and kindred products manufacturing industry.

Wholesale and retail trade decreased 400 in July, with most of the loss being in the wholesale division. Much of this increase was due to seasonal decreases at stockyards.

The South Dakota labor force was 362,900 in July. The unemployment rate was 3.8 percent, down slightly from the 3.9 percent rate noted in June. In July, 348,900 South Dakotans were employed, and 14,000 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	July 1987 (1)				July 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,105,000	114,652,000	7,453,000	6.1(3)	120,303,000	111,832,000	8,471,000	7.0(3)
South Dakota	362,900	348,900	14,000	3.8	359,300	344,800	14,500	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	71,269	68,552	2,717	3.8	68,745	66,626	2,119	3.1
Rapid City MSA	39,347	37,911	1,436	3.6	38,967	37,658	1,309	3.4
Aurora	1,543	1,524	19	1.2	1,616	1,585	31	1.9
Beadle	9,678	9,310	368	3.8	9,676	9,339	337	3.5
Bennett	1,305	1,248	57	4.4	1,371	1,312	59	4.3
Bon Homme	3,644	3,587	57	1.6	3,611	3,545	66	1.8
Brookings	13,529	12,847	682	5.0	13,755	12,950	805	5.9
Brown	21,088	20,203	885	4.2	20,540	19,613	927	4.5
Brule	2,605	2,565	40	1.5	2,760	2,674	86	3.1
Buffalo	548	467	81	14.8	530	427	103	19.4
Butte	3,913	3,784	129	3.3	3,616	3,512	104	2.9
Campbell	1,187	1,160	27	2.3	1,206	1,184	22	1.8
Charles Mix	4,158	4,005	153	3.7	4,469	4,141	328	7.3
Clark	2,183	1,961	222	10.2	2,254	2,027	227	10.1
Clay	6,262	6,016	246	3.9	6,530	6,132	398	6.1
Codington	11,781	11,387	394	3.3	12,101	11,366	735	6.1
Corson	1,645	1,501	144	8.8	1,647	1,488	159	9.7
Custer	5,041	4,925	116	2.3	4,783	4,668	115	2.4
Davison	9,152	8,944	208	2.3	8,890	8,738	152	1.7
Day	3,537	3,376	161	4.6	3,528	3,435	93	2.6
Deuel	2,441	2,333	108	4.4	2,501	2,367	134	5.4
Dewey	2,173	1,862	311	14.3	2,176	1,874	302	13.9
Douglas	1,888	1,863	25	1.3	1,964	1,852	112	5.7
Edmunds	2,655	2,553	102	3.8	2,629	2,561	68	2.6
Fall River	3,966	3,892	74	1.9	3,961	3,851	110	2.8
Faulk	1,313	1,298	15	1.1	1,350	1,334	16	1.2
Grant	4,464	4,297	167	3.7	4,491	4,300	191	4.3
Gregory	2,600	2,513	87	3.3	2,595	2,536	59	2.3
Haakon	1,306	1,257	49	3.8	1,251	1,225	26	2.1
Hamlin	2,381	2,286	95	4.0	2,394	2,273	121	5.1
Hand	2,132	2,102	30	1.4	2,215	2,175	40	1.8
Hanson	1,637	1,597	40	2.4	1,653	1,563	90	5.4
Harding	922	897	25	2.7	919	908	11	1.2
Hughes	8,712	8,490	222	2.5	8,674	8,419	255	2.9
Hutchinson	4,491	4,406	85	1.9	4,581	4,438	143	3.1
Hyde	887	847	40	4.5	893	862	31	3.5
Jackson	2,064	1,988	76	3.7	2,027	1,923	104	5.1

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	July 1987 (1)				July 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,225	1,202	23	1.9	1,253	1,242	11	0.9
Jones	767	756	11	1.4	786	768	18	2.3
Kingsbury	3,094	3,047	47	1.5	3,172	3,064	108	3.4
Lake	5,135	4,928	207	4.0	5,119	4,839	280	5.5
Lawrence	11,165	10,684	481	4.3	10,379	10,005	374	3.6
Lincoln	7,545	7,268	277	3.7	7,126	6,897	229	3.2
Lyman	1,776	1,713	63	3.5	1,801	1,709	92	5.1
McCook	2,996	2,937	59	2.0	3,007	2,917	90	3.0
McPherson	1,714	1,695	19	1.1	1,806	1,768	38	2.1
Marshall	2,368	2,296	72	3.0	2,331	2,274	57	2.4
Meade	9,811	9,426	385	3.9	9,625	9,282	343	3.6
Mellette	809	765	44	5.4	874	808	66	7.6
Miner	1,395	1,378	17	1.2	1,453	1,383	70	4.8
Minnehaha	71,269	68,552	2,717	3.8	68,745	66,626	2,119	3.1
Moody	3,505	3,206	299	8.5	3,542	3,289	253	7.1
Pennington	39,347	37,911	1,436	3.6	38,967	37,658	1,309	3.4
Perkins	2,653	2,592	61	2.3	2,708	2,671	37	1.4
Potter	1,664	1,634	30	1.8	1,699	1,640	59	3.5
Roberts	4,873	4,632	241	4.9	4,777	4,508	269	5.6
Sanborn	1,281	1,268	13	1.0	1,257	1,230	27	2.1
Shannon	2,187	1,753	434	19.8	2,465	1,895	570	23.1
Spink	3,897	3,823	74	1.9	3,938	3,883	55	1.4
Stanley	1,649	1,600	49	3.0	1,509	1,460	49	3.2
Sully	911	900	11	1.2	979	961	18	1.8
Todd	2,398	2,161	237	9.9	2,482	2,209	273	11.0
Tripp	3,573	3,486	87	2.4	3,511	3,449	62	1.8
Turner	4,604	4,479	125	2.7	4,471	4,345	126	2.8
Union	5,704	5,325	379	6.6	5,516	5,230	286	5.2
Walworth	3,262	3,120	142	4.4	3,196	3,073	123	3.8
Yankton	10,517	10,227	290	2.8	10,693	10,271	422	3.9
Ziebach	959	866	93	9.7	934	820	114	12.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

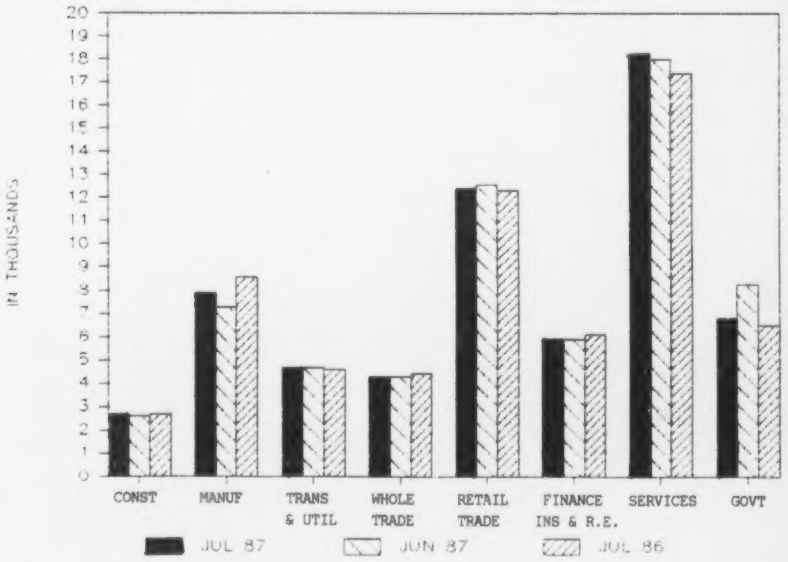
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 7.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	255,200	260,300	253,400	-2.0	.7
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,500	11,000	11,700	4.5	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	28,600	28,000	28,800	2.1	-.7
Durable Goods	16,200	16,200	15,900	.0	1.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,600	9,700	9,500	-1.0	1.1
Nondurable Goods	12,500	11,800	12,900	5.9	-3.1
Food & Kindred Products	6,900	6,300	7,800	9.5	-11.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,800	2,700	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,300	12,500	.8	-.8
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,300	.0	.0
Communication	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,200	2,300	4.5	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	68,100	68,500	67,400	-.6	1.0
Wholesale Trade	16,200	16,500	16,400	-1.8	-1.2
Durable Goods	7,200	7,300	7,400	-1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,000	9,200	8,900	-2.2	1.1
Retail Trade	51,900	52,000	51,000	-.2	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,100	8,300	8,200	-2.4	-1.2
Food Stores	7,700	7,600	7,300	1.3	5.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,500	14,500	14,400	.0	.7
Finance	9,100	9,000	8,900	1.1	2.2
Banking	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	61,600	61,800	61,000	-.3	1.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17,600	17,500	17,600	.6	.0
Personal and Business	7,800	7,800	7,800	.0	.0
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,800	23,100	-.8	2.2
Educational Services	4,000	4,000	3,900	.0	2.6
Social Services	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,700	9,000	8,800	-3.3	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	55,700	61,500	54,900	-9.4	1.5
Federal	11,500	11,400	11,000	.9	4.5
State	15,700	16,500	15,500	-4.8	1.3
State Education	4,600	5,500	4,700	-16.4	-2.1
Local	28,500	33,600	28,500	-15.2	.0
Local Education	13,200	18,400	12,800	-28.3	3.1

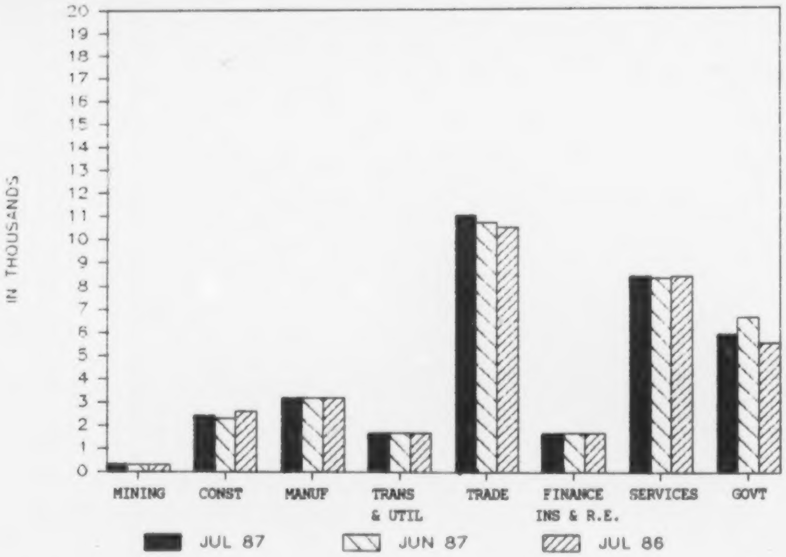
SIOUX FALLS MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL...........................	63,000	63,800	62,600	-1.3	.6
1/ MINING.........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,700	2,600	2,700	3.8	.0
MANUFACTURING..................	7,900	7,300	8,600	8.2	-8.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
TRADE..........................	16,700	16,900	16,600	-1.2	.6
Wholesale Trade..............	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade.................	12,400	12,600	12,300	-1.6	.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,900	5,900	6,100	.0	-3.3
SERVICES.......................	18,200	18,000	17,400	1.1	4.6
GOVERNMENT.....................	6,800	8,300	6,500	-18.1	4.6

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34,700	35,100	34,200	-1.1	1.5
MINING.........................	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,300	2,600	4.3	-7.7
MANUFACTURING..................	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
TRADE..........................	11,100	10,800	10,600	2.8	4.7
Wholesale Trade..............	2,300	2,300	2,000	.0	15.0
Retail Trade.................	8,800	8,500	8,600	3.5	2.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8,500	8,400	8,500	1.2	.0
GOVERNMENT.....................	6,000	6,700	5,600	-10.4	7.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	21,992	21,246	21,830	41.6	41.1	42.3
Durable Goods.....	12,827	12,788	12,429	43.5	42.7	41.9
Nondurable Goods..	9,165	8,458	9,401	38.9	38.7	42.9
Sioux Falls MSA.....	5,956	5,296	6,473	43.1	42.2	46.6
Rapid City MSA......	2,484	2,444	2,346	40.2	39.8	38.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$328.22	$323.05	$324.44	$7.89	$7.86	$7.67
Durable Goods.....	344.52	334.77	305.03	7.92	7.84	7.28
Nondurable Goods..	304.59	304.96	350.49	7.83	7.88	8.17
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$324.11	$326.21	$370.47	$7.52	$7.73	$7.95
Rapid City MSA......	288.23	296.91	261.80	7.17	7.46	6.73

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
1967=100	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Last Month	Last Year
All Items.............	340.8	340.1	328.0	.2	3.9
Food & Beverages....	325.1	325.4	312.2	-.1	4.1
Housing..............	372.5	371.3	361.5	.3	3.0
Apparel..............	210.5	214.5	203.2	-1.9	3.6
Transportation......	318.5	316.7	304.7	.6	4.5
Medical Care........	464.1	461.3	434.8	.6	6.7
Entertainment.......	283.5	282.3	274.4	.4	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
Sex, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
Male	994	978	1,065
Female	1,255	948	1,320
Race, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
White	1,853	1,638	1,932
Nonwhite	396	288	453
Age, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
Under 45	1,631	1,425	1,739
Over 45	618	501	646
[2] Industry, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
Mining	17	13	15
Construction	239	230	175
Manufacturing	549	481	588
Transportation & Public Utilities	74	83	77
Trade	517	424	578
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66	68	61
Services	663	510	707
Government	124	117	184
[2] Occupation, Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
Professional & Managerial	422	359	377
Clerical and Sales	534	392	620
Services	358	250	384
Processing	104	82	49
Machine Trade	88	75	127
Benchwork	206	222	364
Structural Work	331	336	254
Other	206	210	210
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,249	1,926	2,385
1-2 Weeks	497	363	353
3-4 Weeks	300	234	389
5-14 Weeks	953	767	1,034
15 Weeks & Over	499	562	609

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	2,039	1,523	1,976	33.9	3.2
B. Weeks Compensated...........	10,386	8,039	12,390	29.2	-16.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$849,077	$653,689	$966,938	29.9	-12.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$40,370,700	$39,143,600	$34,727,900	3.1	16.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	11,053	5,720	12,007	93.2	-7.9
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	5,869	6,122	6,692	-4.1	-12.3
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	7,432	6,848	8,091	8.5	-8.1

	July 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$66,935

	July 1987	
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	33	$7,656
J. Partial Employment................	102	$8,058

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

Congress Information Center
SRI 4520 East
West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

DID YOU KNOW???

The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) requires:

* An I-9 form be completed and on file by September 1, 1987, for all employees hired after November 6, 1986 who continued to be employed after May 31, 1987.
* Since June 1, 1987 employers are required to verify citizenship of new employees by completion of the I-9 form, within three business days of the date of hire. (Employers who hire workers for less than three days, must complete the I-9 by the end of the first day of employment.)

Job Service offices throughout the state will issue certifications of employment eligibility to employers who list their job openings and hire registered applicants through the Job Service.

Through the Summer Youth Employment Program, as funded by the Job Training Partnership Act, nearly 2,000 youth age 16-21, were placed in summer jobs throughout the state. Promoted under the auspices of Governor Mickelson's "South Dakota Super Youth Workout" campaign, these youth received valuable preemployment skills training in addition to their summer jobs. The open entry and open exit program, designed to accommodate employment needs, employed youth between May 18 and September 11, 1987 at a variety of private and public sector worksites. Youth gained practical work experience in a variety of occupations such as: landscaping, sales clerk, custodial services and food service to name a few.

The South Dakota Department of Labor is contacting employers across the state to ask for their cooperation in updating occupational employment data. Currently employers in mining; construction; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate are being asked to assist in this survey. This occupational information is vital to South Dakota employers, educators, students and government planners. This data is used to plan employment training programs, as well as to attract new businesses to South Dakota. The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is done in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Survey results are used to determine current occupational employment and estimates future demand for occupational skills.

JOB SERVICE
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

August 1987 Published September 1987

CHOOSING A CAREER A BIG DECISION

Choosing a career, or making a career change, is one of the most important decisions we make. Considering the amount of time we spend on the job and the important role that work plays in our total existence, careful career choice and preparation are vital to our happiness and success. Employers also have a vested interest in the career planning of workers. Not only is preparation important to worker competence, but productivity and work quality are closely linked to worker morale and job satisfaction.

Career planning involves many considerations, one of the most important being employment outlook. This consideration alone involves many factors. One factor is employment levels. According to employment projections recently completed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, cashiers, retail salespeople, fast food workers, janitors and cleaners, and secretaries are the five occupations expected to note the largest growth through 1995.

Information on the projected employment levels of an occupation provides good background information when considering the possibilities that an occupation holds. But considering employment levels is just the first step. The demand for an occupation, or the number of expected job openings, is also an important factor. Job openings are created not only through employment growth, but also when jobs are vacated by people leaving the labor force for reasons including death, illness, retirement or other reasons.

An occupation should not be disregarded as a possibility just because it is not projected to have employment growth. Take lunchroom counter attendants, for example. This occupation is actually expected to show no growth through 1995, but it is also expected to have about 30 job openings per year. These job openings will be created by the replacement of current workers, rather than employment growth. Such replacement creates job opportunities in many occupations.

Demand alone is not a complete indicator of job outlook. The supply of workers who may fill those jobs is important to consider. The cosmetologist occupation is expected to show growth of nearly nine percent through 1995. With an estimated 100 openings each year in this occupation, it would appear to be a good possibility. But, the supply for this occupation during that same time period is expected to exceed the demand for workers.

Occupations in which supply outweighs demand deserve a second look. In some cases, not all the people included in supply levels may be willing to fill available job openings. For reasons such as geographic location of the opening, pay, or working conditions, a person may choose to seek

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employment in a different occupation or in another state. The supply of registered nurses is expected to be about three and a half times greater than the demand for that occupation through 1995. Approximately 90 percent of this supply is made up of graduates of registered nursing training programs. Records show that about half of these graduates leave the state when seeking employment.

Even in those occupations in which demand is greater than supply, other factors are often involved. The annual demand for farm equipment operators and farm workers is projected to be substantially greater than the supply of workers in those occupations. But between one-third and one-half of the demand for workers in this occupation is open only to unpaid family members. This greatly restricts the jobs available to other wage and salaried workers.

In addition to employment levels and supply and demand information, several other factors come into play in measuring the outlook for an occupation. It is also helpful to consider the success that current program graduates are finding in being placed in that same occupation. Another helpful consideration is the number of people in that occupation who are unemployed. A comparison of the number of job openings in an occupation and the number of applicants for those openings also assists in estimating the potential competition that will be faced by people entering that occupation.

All of these factors, which are important considerations in choosing an occupation, are included in the third edition of the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook. This handbook, which details nearly 400 occupations from accountants to writers, will be available in October. In addition to the job outlook factors discussed above, the handbook describes what workers do on the job, their working conditions, training and education requirements, and gives examples of the types of businesses in which people employed in that occupation work. Average wages are given for each occupation. Schools in the state which offer necessary training and education are listed. Employment and training opportunities available in the military are also included. The handbook considers other states of the region where each occupation is found.

To obtain a copy of the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook, third edition, contact the Labor Market Information Center. (See address on the back cover of the Labor Bulletin.)

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN AUGUST

The nonfarm employment level of 255,000 in August 1987 noted the highest August level ever recorded. This was up 1,100 from year-ago levels, but down 400 from July, 1987. This increase is following the upward trend being experienced in national employment. United States employment noted its 57th month of recovery in August, one of the longest peacetime expansions in our history. During this period (from November, 1982 to August, 1987), South Dakota added 23,700 jobs.

The largest over-the-year employment increases in August were noted in the wholesale and retail trade and services industries and in government. Employment decreases from year-ago levels were noted in the mining, transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing industries. The finance, insurance and real estate industry stayed at the same employment level as in August, 1986.

Federal government employment in South Dakota increased 500 over the year. Part of this increase has taken place in government hospitals and is following the trend taking place in private sector hospitals, which are adding various patient services. Another portion of the increase can be attributed to the increased employment of agricultural-related jobs, such as in the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Services (ASCS).

State government posted a 600 job increase over year-ago levels and can be partially attributed to jobs held by Summer Youth participants. A one-month extension of the Summer Youth Program this year provided youth with the option of working later in the season, even though the number of hours that participants were allowed to work remained the same as last year. Some youth took advantage of this option, creating higher August employment levels in 1987.

Retail trade employment grew by 700 jobs from August, 1986 levels. The buildings materials, general merchandise, and food store sectors accounted for the majority of the increase in this industry division. The expansion of food stores in the area of nonfood items and longer business hours has created a need for additional personnel.

The services industry added 500 jobs from August, 1986 to August, 1987. This growth constitutes 45.5 percent of South Dakota's total over-the-year job increase. The medical and health sector increased 300 jobs over the year. Some of this growth can be attributed to the extra personnel hired to accommodate the expanded wellness and preventive health care services, such as weight loss programs, cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and exercise classes, home care services, and fitness camps.

Manufacturing posted a 29,000 employment level in August, 1987 and is slowly climbing back to October, 1986 levels of 29,400, despite a current labor dispute.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

The number of jobs decreased from July to August by 400. Job increases of 400 each in manufacturing and trade were more than offset by a decline of 1,000 in government.

State education had a 1,000 job increase and notes the start of the school year for the state colleges and universities. This increase was offset by a decrease of 400 jobs in local education and 500 jobs in state government. The decrease in local education is mainly due to the ending of summer school programs. The decrease in state government can be attributed mainly to the winding down of the Summer Youth Program.

Retail trade showed a 400 job increase over the month. The general merchandise and eating and drinking establishments sectors accounted for the majority of this increase, as they accommodated shoppers of back-to-school sales and people attending county fairs.

The mining, construction, transportation and public utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services industries all showed stable employment from July levels.

The South Dakota labor force was 356,900 in August. The unemployment rate was 3.8 percent, down slightly from the 3.9 percent noted in July. In August, 343,500 South Dakotans were employed and 13,400 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	August 1987 (1)				August 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	121,614,000	114,527,000	7,088,000	5.8 (3)	119,471,000	111,515,000	7,955,000	6.7 (3)
South Dakota	356,900	343,500	13,400	3.8	356,300	342,900	13,400	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	69,393	67,286	2,107	3.0	68,981	66,850	2,131	3.1
Rapid City MSA	38,524	36,969	1,555	4.0	38,482	37,235	1,247	3.2
Aurora	1,570	1,485	85	5.4	1,571	1,539	32	2.0
Beadle	9,509	9,167	342	3.6	9,568	9,299	269	2.8
Bennett	1,327	1,250	77	5.8	1,403	1,331	72	5.1
Bon Homme	3,594	3,532	62	1.7	3,602	3,533	69	1.9
Brookings	13,408	12,725	683	5.1	13,682	12,969	713	5.2
Brown	20,997	20,127	870	4.1	20,450	19,626	824	4.0
Brule	2,529	2,485	44	1.7	2,704	2,625	79	2.9
Buffalo	558	496	62	11.1	532	454	78	14.7
Butte	3,922	3,719	203	5.2	3,605	3,476	129	3.6
Campbell	1,168	1,138	30	2.6	1,216	1,170	46	3.8
Charles Mix	4,144	3,955	189	4.6	4,448	4,142	306	6.9
Clark	2,121	1,911	210	9.9	2,184	1,994	190	8.7
Clay	6,540	6,254	286	4.4	6,755	6,463	292	4.3
Codington	11,568	11,175	393	3.4	11,755	11,258	497	4.2
Corson	1,628	1,461	167	10.3	1,602	1,461	141	8.8
Custer	4,900	4,787	113	2.3	4,699	4,519	180	3.8
Davison	8,875	8,726	149	1.7	8,798	8,629	169	1.9
Day	3,540	3,367	173	4.9	3,565	3,475	90	2.5
Deuel	2,341	2,277	64	2.7	2,434	2,318	116	4.8
Dewey	2,142	1,824	318	14.8	2,101	1,854	247	11.8
Douglas	1,839	1,807	32	1.7	1,885	1,820	65	3.4
Edmunds	2,548	2,486	62	2.4	2,599	2,514	85	3.3
Fall River	3,949	3,846	103	2.6	3,914	3,810	104	2.7
Faulk	1,290	1,278	12	0.9	1,373	1,329	44	3.2
Grant	4,416	4,265	151	3.4	4,474	4,317	157	3.5
Gregory	2,536	2,478	58	2.3	2,596	2,536	60	2.3
Haakon	1,282	1,252	30	2.3	1,276	1,232	44	3.4
Hamlin	2,340	2,296	44	1.9	2,413	2,290	123	5.1
Hand	2,093	2,069	24	1.1	2,201	2,164	37	1.7
Hanson	1,602	1,566	36	2.2	1,565	1,530	35	2.2
Harding	886	868	18	2.0	911	874	37	4.1
Hughes	8,542	8,312	230	2.7	8,610	8,302	308	3.6
Hutchinson	4,474	4,410	64	1.4	4,401	4,329	72	1.6
Hyde	834	822	12	1.4	874	848	26	3.0
Jackson	1,896	1,823	73	3.9	1,843	1,762	81	4.4

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	August 1987 (1)				August 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,225	1,181	44	3.6	1,239	1,228	11	0.9
Jones	766	754	12	1.6	769	760	9	1.2
Kingsbury	3,054	2,992	62	2.0	3,194	3,085	109	3.4
Lake	5,074	4,871	203	4.0	5,109	4,832	277	5.4
Lawrence	11,124	10,641	483	4.3	10,381	9,923	458	4.4
Lincoln	7,519	7,223	296	3.9	7,094	6,934	160	2.3
Lyman	1,713	1,661	52	3.0	1,737	1,675	62	3.6
McCook	2,968	2,893	75	2.5	2,983	2,884	99	3.3
McPherson	1,698	1,672	26	1.5	1,768	1,740	28	1.6
Marshall	2,326	2,245	81	3.5	2,302	2,232	70	3.0
Meade	9,787	9,443	344	3.5	9,542	9,287	255	2.7
Mellette	798	752	46	5.8	865	802	63	7.3
Miner	1,387	1,325	62	4.5	1,422	1,348	74	5.2
Minnehaha	69,393	67,286	2,107	3.0	68,981	66,850	2,131	3.1
Moody	3,396	3,106	290	8.5	3,439	3,224	215	6.3
Pennington	38,524	36,969	1,555	4.0	38,482	37,235	1,247	3.2
Perkins	2,608	2,540	68	2.6	2,662	2,607	55	2.1
Potter	1,632	1,602	30	1.8	1,694	1,625	69	4.1
Roberts	4,836	4,560	276	5.7	4,695	4,441	254	5.4
Sanborn	1,305	1,263	42	3.2	1,262	1,237	25	2.0
Shannon	2,097	1,680	417	19.9	2,351	1,833	518	22.0
Spink	3,840	3,727	113	2.9	3,912	3,806	106	2.7
Stanley	1,656	1,630	26	1.6	1,545	1,482	63	4.1
Sully	906	894	12	1.3	969	951	18	1.9
Todd	2,301	2,059	242	10.5	2,354	2,109	245	10.4
Tripp	3,551	3,460	91	2.6	3,526	3,456	70	2.0
Turner	4,453	4,385	68	1.5	4,455	4,323	132	3.0
Union	5,537	5,209	328	5.9	5,490	5,175	315	5.7
Walworth	3,121	3,034	87	2.8	3,156	3,026	130	4.1
Yankton	10,330	10,034	296	2.9	10,356	10,057	299	2.9
Ziebach	1,026	933	93	9.1	942	886	56	5.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

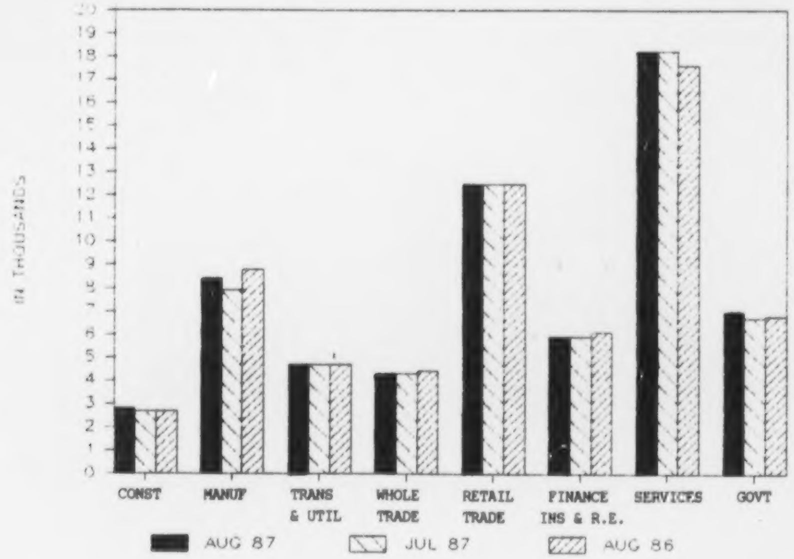
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 6.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

				Percent Change From	
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	255,000	255,400	253,900	-.2	.4
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,500	11,500	11,700	.0	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	29,000	28,600	29,400	1.4	-1.4
Durable Goods	16,300	16,200	16,300	.6	.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,700	9,600	9,800	1.0	-1.0
Nondurable Goods	12,700	12,400	13,100	2.4	-3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7,100	6,800	7,800	4.4	-9.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,800	2,700	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,400	12,500	.0	-.8
Transportation	7,400	7,300	7,400	1.4	.0
Communication	2,700	2,800	2,800	-3.6	-3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	68,600	68,200	67,900	.6	1.0
Wholesale Trade	16,100	16,200	16,200	-.6	-.6
Durable Goods	7,200	7,300	7,400	-1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8,900	9,000	8,800	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	52,400	52,000	51,700	.8	1.4
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,400	8,200	8,400	2.4	.0
Food Stores	7,600	7,700	7,300	-1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,500	14,500	14,500	.0	.0
Finance	9,000	9,000	9,000	.0	.0
Banking	4,600	4,700	4,700	-2.1	-2.1
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	61,700	61,700	61,200	.0	.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17,900	17,700	17,700	1.1	1.1
Personal and Business	7,700	7,800	7,600	-1.3	1.3
Medical and Health Services	23,700	23,600	23,400	.4	1.3
Educational Services	3,800	3,800	3,900	.0	-2.6
Social Services	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,900	8,700	-1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	54,800	55,800	54,000	-1.8	1.5
Federal	11,500	11,500	11,000	.0	4.5
State	15,200	15,700	14,600	-3.2	4.1
State Education	5,700	4,700	5,400	21.3	5.6
Local	28,200	28,500	28,500	-1.1	-1.1
Local Education	12,800	13,200	13,000	-3.0	-1.5

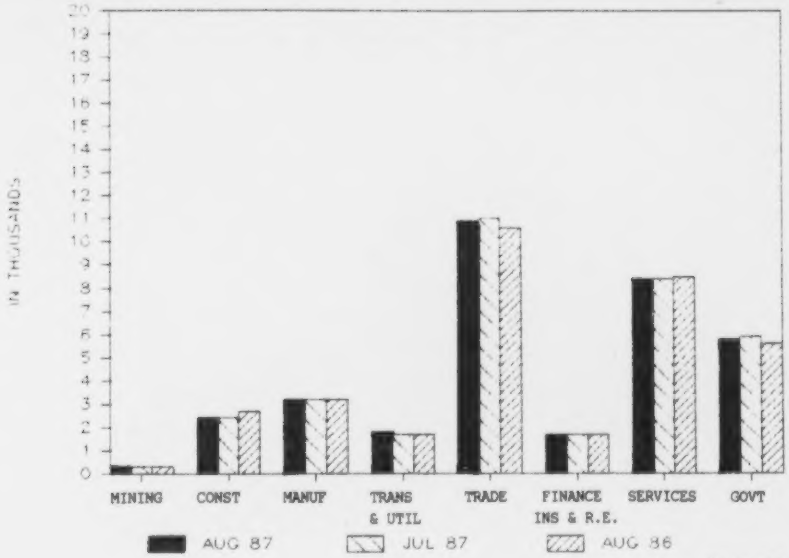
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL..........................	63,800	62,900	63,600	1.4	.3
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION..................	2,800	2,700	2,700	3.7	3.7
MANUFACTURING.................	8,400	7,900	8,800	6.3	-4.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
TRADE..........................	16,800	16,800	16,800	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade..............	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade.................	12,500	12,500	12,500	.0	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,900	5,900	6,100	.0	-3.3
SERVICES......................	18,200	18,200	17,600	.0	3.4
GOVERNMENT....................	7,000	6,700	6,800	4.5	2.9

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34,500	34,600	34,400	-.3	.3
MINING.........................	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION...................	2,400	2,400	2,700	.0	-11.1
MANUFACTURING..................	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,700	1,700	5.9	5.9
TRADE..........................	10,900	11,000	10,600	-.9	2.8
Wholesale Trade..............	2,300	2,300	2,000	.0	15.0
Retail Trade.................	8,600	8,700	8,600	-1.1	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8,400	8,400	8,500	.0	-1.2
GOVERNMENT.....................	5,800	5,900	5,600	-1.7	3.6

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	22,328	21,968	22,411	41.2	41.4	42.4
Durable Goods.....	12,953	12,899	12,903	42.4	43.0	42.4
Nondurable Goods..	9,375	9,069	9,508	39.6	39.2	42.4
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,399	5,865	6,667	42.1	42.7	46.6
Rapid City MSA......	2,499	2,497	2,402	40.0	40.1	39.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide...........	$324.24	$326.23	$326.90	$7.87	$7.88	$7.71
Durable Goods.....	336.23	339.70	313.34	7.93	7.90	7.39
Nondurable Goods..	307.30	306.94	345.14	7.76	7.83	8.14
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$325.85	$328.79	$365.81	$7.74	$7.70	$7.85
Rapid City MSA......	304.00	292.33	251.94	7.60	7.29	6.46

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	342.7	340.8	328.6	0.6	4.3
Food & Beverages....	325.4	325.1	314.6	0.1	3.4
Housing.............	374.9	372.5	362.4	0.6	3.4
Apparel.............	214.7	210.5	207.0	2.0	3.7
Transportation......	320.2	318.5	301.3	0.5	6.3
Medical Care........	466.1	464.1	437.5	0.4	6.5
Entertainment.......	283.9	283.5	274.7	0.1	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

		NUMBER	
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986
Sex, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
Male	1,516	994	1,014
Female	1,149	1,255	1,319
Race, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
White	2,321	1,853	1,855
Nonwhite	344	396	478
Age, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
Under 45	1,791	1,631	1,673
Over 45	874	618	660
[2] Industry, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
Mining	12	17	18
Construction	200	239	143
Manufacturing	1,174	549	432
Transportation & Public Utilities	88	74	86
Trade	457	517	645
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	51	66	67
Services	587	663	739
Government	96	124	203
[2] Occupation, Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
Professional & Managerial	372	422	431
Clerical and Sales	486	534	624
Services	337	358	445
Processing	796	104	74
Machine Trade	81	88	100
Benchwork	131	206	203
Structural Work	293	331	226
Other	169	206	230
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,665	2,249	2,333
1-2 Weeks	991	497	302
3-4 Weeks	225	300	232
5-14 Weeks	968	953	1,158
15 Weeks & Over	481	499	641

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

				Percent Change From	
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.............	2,089	2,039	1,166	2.5	79.2
B. Weeks Compensated..........	9,164	10,386	9,457	-11.8	-3.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$632,989	$849,077	$759,012	-25.4	-16.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,852,400	$40,370,700	$36,549,800	3.7	14.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	8,437	11,053	8,327	-23.7	1.3
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	4,307	5,869	4,745	-26.6	-9.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	5,956	7,432	6,881	-19.9	-13.4

	August 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings......................	$65,173

	August 1987	
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.........................	25	$5,800
J. Partial Employment...............	80	$6,320

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

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SRI 4520 East
West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

DID YOU KNOW???

South Dakota manufactures a large diversity of products, from farm machinery to glass eyes. There are approximately 165 different manufacturing industries in South Dakota, entailing 741 firms and more than 28,000 jobs. Listed below are just a few examples of the diverse products that are manufactured in South Dakota.

THINGS TO EAT AND DRINK
Ice cream, cheese, sausage and other prepared meats, frozen fruits and vegetables, ice, poultry and eggs, creamery butter, milk, and bottled and canned soft drinks.

THINGS TO WEAR
Furs, hats and caps, family clothing, precious metal and costume jewelry, footwear, and leather goods.

THINGS MADE FROM WOOD
Wood pallets and skids, wood containers, particleboard, household furniture, office furniture, partitions and fixtures, and paperboard boxes.

THINGS TO READ
Newspapers, periodicals, and books.

THINGS WHEN YOU'RE SICK
Pharmaceutical preparations, surgical and medical instruments, surgical appliances and supplies, and ophthalmic goods.

THINGS FOR FUN
Games, toys, and children's vehicles, dolls, musical instruments, photographic equipment and supplies, radio and TV receiving sets, radio and TV communications equipment, and sporting and athletic goods.

THINGS FOR OTHER USES
Refrigeration and heating equipment, electronic computing equipment and components, farm machinery and equipment, refrigerators and freezers, household cooking equipment, truck trailers, motor homes, boats, parts for guided missiles and space vehicles, instruments to measure electricity, brooms and brushes, textile bags, millwork, mobile homes, industrial gases, fertilizer, pressed and blown glass, ready mixed concrete, metal barrels, drums and pails, plastic products, machinery, except electrical, electronic components, and burial caskets.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889